# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,862—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1883.



THIS ORDINARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE STATE BOOK


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

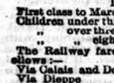
The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 35 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. AUSTRALIA | 3954 | 600 | F. Alderton | ...28th Sept. |
| — BOKHARA | 2932 | 500 | H. Weigholl | ...5th Oct. |
| L. ASSAM | 3638 | 500 | S. F. Cole | ...12th ,, |
| — LOMBARDY | 2726 | 600 | W. E. Breeze | ...19th ,, |
| L. MEDINA | 3502 | 600 | G. W. Brady | ...26th ,, |
| — GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | M. de Horne | ...2nd Nov. |
| L. CLYDE | 1124 | 750 | E. M. Edmond | ...9th ,, |
| — SURAT | 3142 | 530 | C. E. Edwards | ...16th ,, |
| L. MIRZAPORE | 3887 | 600 | C. G. Perrins | ...23rd ,, |
| — VENETIA | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | ...30th ,, |

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROHILLA | 3500 | 600 | W. Barratt | ...21st Sept. |
| VERONA | 3116 | 600 | G. W. Atkinson | ...5th ,, |
| NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | J. Reeves | ...19th Oct. |
| KAISAR-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | E. G. Stead | ...2nd Nov. |
| PEKIN | 3930 | 600 | A. Symons | ...16th ,, |
| HYDASPES | 2381 | 500 | G. Scrivener | ...30th ,, |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 26th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| To all Ports of Italy. | | To Marseilles. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I Class ..M 900 | Including wines. | I Class ..M 520 | Including wines. |
| II do..... 580 | | II do..... 360 | |
| III do.... 160 | With food. | III do..... 155 | With food. |

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Head-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday .. 1st Oct., 1883.
MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Genoa, | I Class Calais Route, | M 95 | Brighton Route | M | 0 |
| | II do. | do. | 70 | do. | 0 |
| From Naples, | I do. | do. | 145 | do. | 0 |
| | II do. | do. | 105 | do. | 3 |

For Head-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

### CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 25th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

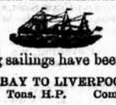
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

### ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Name. | Tons. | H.P. | Comdr. | Sailing About 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. HISPANIA .. | 3,189 | 480 | J. B. Murray. | 15th Oct. |
| s.s. NUBIA..... | 3,553 | 480 | T. G. Knox .. | 22nd ,, |
| s.s. PERSIA..... | 4,500 | 600 | | 2nd Nov. |
| s.s. ARMENIA.... | 3,395 | 480 | G. H. Read.. | 13th ,, |
| s.s. VICTORIA .... | 3,242 | 480 | John Craig.. | 3rd Dec. |

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

| Name. | Tons. | H. P. | Comdr. | Sailing About 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. CALIFORNIA. | 3,110 | 480 | W. S. Young. | 19th Sept. |
| s.s. ITALIA ..... | 2,245 | 424 | A. G. Allan.. | 3 th Sept. |
| s.s. ALSATIA .... | 2,790 | 780 | E. Griffiths.. | 22nd Nov. |

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1883.

MONTON GRANGE, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, near Manchester, conducted by the MISSES KING. Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations, Foreign and English masters in attendance daily. Resident English and Foreign Governesses. Superior Music, Drawing and Painting. The School is examined annually by Examiners appointed by the Syndicate of the Cambridge University. Arrangements can be made for Pupils remaining at the Grange during the vacations if desired.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, TENDERS for the supply of 200 tons of MOLMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER for immediate delivery.

Tender to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th September, 1883.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September next—

Tenders for the purchase of any quantity of the following material, viz.:—

About 92 tons of superior Iron Wagon Axles.
About 1,030 tons of best Bessemer Steel Axles.
About 930 tons of pieces of superior quality Iron Tyres.
And about 21 tons new Wagon Iron Tyres, 3' 1" outside diameter.

The material is lying at Wari-bunder and Loco. Depot, Parel, where it can be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each and the rate per ton weighed over at Wari-bunder.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The offers must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot before delivery, from time to time; but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st July, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the property and credits of DINSHAWJEE FRAMJEE WADIA, who died at Bhoosawul on the 7th day of May, 1883, has been granted on the 17th day of August, 1883, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to his widow DHUNBAIJEE. All persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased are hereby required on or before the 22nd day of September, 1883, to send to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Church Gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the administratrix will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which she, the said administratrix, then shall have had notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said administratrix or to the undersigned on her behalf.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.

RAMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,460 tons, on TUESDAY, 25th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September, 1883. Agents.

### FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated.*
Chronometers given on Hire,†
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HYDRO-INCUBATORS.

AN easy means for the artificial hatching of Poultry, the apparatus being worked by simply recharging the cistern with hot water each night and morning.

INCUBATORS for 90 eggs, Rs. 72-0 each, cash.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS,
"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

| | Cash prices. Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| RAT TRAPS .....each | 1 | 0 |
| CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... ,, | 3 | 0 |
| JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... ,, | 15 | 0 |

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### KEILLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.

THIS brand, pronounced to be the finest of all the Preserves made from BITTER ORANGES, like the Jams prepared by this CELEBRATED SCOTCH PRESERVER, Has preference over all other kinds.

1 lb. tins 6 As., 2 lb. tins 11 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### CHOICE INDIAN TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

| | | Cash. Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, per lb. pkt. | | 0 | 12 |
| TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, ..per 2 lb. pkt. | ,, | 2 | 8 |
| KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE, .....per lb. pkt. | ,, | 1 | 14 |
| KOUSANIE PEKOE .. .....per 2 lb. pkt. | ,, | 3 | 4 |
| KOUSANIE SOUCHONG.....per 2 lb. pkt. | ,, | 3 | 4 |
| KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....per 2 lb. pkt. | ,, | 3 | 4 |

Fresh Supplies of the above on Sale
(LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS)
BY THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

AIR-BEDS, CUSHIONS, and PILLOWS, INDIA-RUBBER ICE and HOT-WATER BAGS, &c.

India-rubber Air-Beds with pillows.
,, ,, Cushions, circular.
,, ,, ,, Four cornered.
,, ,, ,, French reeded.
,, ,, Pillows.
,, Bags for applying Ice to the Head, &c.
,, Hot water Bottles for the application of Heat to the Stomach, Feet, etc.
,, Water Bed vulcanized, 6 feet by 3 feet.
,, Water and Air-Bed, Tubular, 6 feet by 2½ feet.

Water-proof Bed Sheeting.
Chapman's Bags for applying Ice to the spine.
Bellows for Beds, Cushions, and Pillows.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### TREACHER & CO., Ld.

"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it, have I met with a better Whisky."

BLENDED GLENLIVET.

"It is a very fine and wholesome Spirit and considering its age of very moderate price,"

"I congratulate you on the blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

Cash R 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

### FLOWER SEEDS.

THE QUOTATIONS contained in our General Catalogue are hereby CANCELLED. REVISED PRICE-LIST of 160 varieties of choice Seeds suitable for cultivation in India will be furnished on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE-CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### SPARKLING SAUTERNE
OF
NORMANDIN MAIGNEN & CO.,
CHATEAUNEUF.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for this very superior Wine, and have now received the first invoice in excellent condition.

Quarts, extra sec., per doz. Rs. 30.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### MITHOFF'S
NEW METAL SPIRAL
HYGROSCOPES.

A NEWLY invented and very delicate instrument for showing the proportion of Moisture, or the percentage of Saturation, in the Atmosphere. They are invaluable to Medical Men, Sanitary Institutions, Spinning and Weaving Companies, the Nursery, and in innumerable other cases, where the humidity of the atmosphere affects health or industrial operations.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Plain Quality, 4-inch dial with Japanned Tin and Gilt Frame ... ... ... ... | 15 | 0 |
| Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, in Lacquered Brass Frame ... ... ... ... | 22 | 8 |
| Watch shape, 12-inch dial, in Nickel Plated case, with open face ... ... ... | 22 | 8 |
| Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, Lacquered Brass Mounting with Thermometer, in handsomely carved Oak Frame ... ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, Lacquered Brass Mounting with companion Aneroid and Thermometer, in handsomely carved Oak Frame ... ... ... ... ... | 45 | 0 |

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

| Cash. per doz. Rs. | as. | | | | Cash. per doz. Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland. | | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | The cream of Scotch Whiskies. | | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Softened and matured by Age. | | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour. | | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour. | | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season. | | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness. | | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Of uniform quality at all times. | | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article. | | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians. | | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies. | | | | |
| | | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | | |
| | | Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons. | | | | |
| | | ... Treacher's... | ... GLENLIVET... | ... Whisky ... | | |
| | | Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies. | | | | |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FERRINTOSH WHISKY!!!
FERRINTOSH WHISKY!!!
FERRINTOSH WHISKY!!!
FERRINTOSH WHISKY!!!
FERRINTOSH WHISKY!!!
FERRINTOSH WHISKY!!!
FERRINTOSH WHISKY!!!
FERRINTOSH WHISKY!!!
&c., &c.

## B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,

17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY. AND TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.

## NEW SHIRTINGS!

ASQUITH AND LORD, the well-known SHIRT-MAKERS, have just received a fine Stock of all the newest and best materials for SHIRTS or SLEEPING SUITS, and they respectfully solicit orders for the same. Patterns and Catalogue will be sent on application.

### PRICE LIST.

| | Rs. | a. | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Best Colored French Cambrics.....6 for | 30 | 0 | Best Colored Zephyr Shirtings.....6 for | 30 | 0 |
| Best Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture ... ,, | 36 | 0 | Best White or Colored Spun Silks ..... ,, | 70 | 0 |
| Unshrinkable Flannels ..... ,, | 52 | 0 | Unshrinkable Silk and Wool ..... ,, | 52 | 0 |

Superior White Shirts with or without Collars attached.
Rs. 45, 56, 62, and 68 per dozen.

Travellers passing through Bombay can procure Shirts ready for immediate wear from any of the abovementioned materials.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

### IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

## THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA

WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGALORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AND HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING).
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, Apollo-street, Fort.

## MORTON, MAJU & CO.
INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers' MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

## MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

## CRAVATS, COLLARS, BRACES.

FITTED WITH THE MOST APPROVED FASTENINGS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Knot Scarfs, all the new Shapes and Colours ... ... ... ... | Rs. 2 | 0 to Rs. 3 | 0 |
| Pin Scarfs, with renewing Knots, &c. ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 8 to 3 | 8 |
| Made Bows, all Colours... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 to 2 | 4 |
| French Braces ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 8 to 2 | 0 |
| The New American Brace, Argosy ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 8 to 3 | 12 |
| Three-fold Linen Collars, all the latest Shapes ... ... ... ... | 6 | 12 per doz. | |

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL } BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
TO-MORROW EVENING, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
RETURN OF THE FAVOURITES.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
The renowned and only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE-PARTY.
The donators of incessant mirth and music will introduce
THE MERRIEST AND MOST EXHILARATING COMBINATION OF UNPREMEDITATED HUMOUR AND HARMONY THIS COMMUNITY HAS ENJOYED.
Smiling Hour 9 p.m.

The programme of the farewell appearance in Bombay (to-morrow evening) will be one greatest bill ever introduced by this unique organisation presenting.

EXCELLENCE, REFINEMENT, ORIGINALITY, AND VERSATILITY.

Prices of Admission.
Dress Circle Boxes to Hold 4, Rs. 12;
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 3; Stalls Rs. 2; 1st Re. 1.
Children half price; Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Stalls and Pit only.

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.
Plan of Theatre and Seats reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

T. HUDSON, Manager.

### THE DEWAN'S PICKLE,
ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate-street, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1883.

### PUNJAB NOTES AND QUERIES,
A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Devoted to the systematic collection of authentic notes and scraps of information regarding the country and the people.

EDITED BY
CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., M.A.I., &c.,
BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Subscription—Rs. 4 annually.

PUBLISHERS:
THE PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

AGENTS:

| | |
|---|---|
| London..... | Messrs. Trübner & Co. |
| Leipzig..... | Herr Kohler. |
| Chicago, U. S. A. | Messrs. Jameson & Morse. |

### NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1883-84 which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Khanapur taluka ..... | 4,000 |
| Belgaum taluka ..... | 1,400 |
| Total..... | 5,400 Khandies of 560 lbs. each. |

IN KANARA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Northern Division of Kanara..... | 2,250 |
| Central Division of Kanara..... | 150 |
| Southern Division of Kanara..... | 1,700 |
| Total..... | 4,100 Khandies of 560 lbs. each. |

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depôts on the roadsides in the Forests, or Rs 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawur Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the Forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 15th October, 1883.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, 7th Sept., 1883

### THACKER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE
MINERAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.
By A. N. PEARSON.
Re. 1; Post free, Re. 1-2.

LAW AND TREATIES
Relating to
EXTRADITION IN INDIA.
By P. RYAN,
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.
Rs. 2; Post free, Rs. 2-1.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT,
No. IX. OF 1872.
By H. S. CUNNINGHAM & H. H. SHEPHERD,
(4th Edition) Rs. 14-8; Post free, Rs. 15.

BOMBAY
UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,
1883-84.
Rs. 2, Postage 4 annas.
The New Edition.

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS
AND
ORDERS FOR THE ARMY, 1883,
Octavo Edition, Re. 1-4; postage As. 4.
(No pocket-edition issued.)
In the Press—Orders now registered.

HOW TO TRAIN A COMPANY.
A Book of Reference
FOR OFFICERS,
In accordance with G. O. 50, 1883.
By Capt. C. FULTON,
1st Durham Light Infantry,
Author of "Questions on the Queen's Regulations."
Price Re. 1-0; Post free Re. 1-2.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the late SEXTUS HOWARD PHILLPOTTS, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, or being INDEBTED to him, are requested to send in a statement of their claims and liabilities to the undersigned within TWO MONTHS from the date of this notification. After that period no claims will be entertained.

FRANK C. O. BEAMAN, C.S.,
Ahmedabad,
Executor (in India) to the late S. H. Phillpotts, Esq., C.S.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

IT has been determined by the Directors of the above Company, that the THIRD CALL of Rs. 25 per share be made and that the same be paid at the registered Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1883.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after 26th September, 1883.

LANG MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 39, Elphinstone Circle, 30th August, 1883.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of September, 1883, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy as a Director in the room of the late Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Sng. & Wg. Co., Ld.,
J. S. KEAY, Secy., Treasurer & Agent.
By P. Pro. JOHN FLEMING & CO., his Attorneys.
J. C. MITCHELL.

N.B.—The share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 8th to 20th September, 1883, both days inclusive.

EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA
THE INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM:"
OF CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, Etc., Etc.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper, and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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W. H. TARGETT,
"The Asian" Office, 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. ITALIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for delivery of packages weighing over 20 cwt., otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES to the Company's Factories at Khangaum, Oomrawuttee, Akote and Wudwan. Applications to be made in writing to

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1883.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th Sept. at 4 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th September to 3rd October, 1883, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
*p. p.* GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
F. HOOPER,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1883.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the office of the company, situate at No. 19, Tamarind-lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of September, 1883, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Friday, the 7th day of September, 1883:—

That there be added to the Articles of Association of the Company the undermentioned Article, which shall henceforth be read as if it were incorporated in the said Articles of Association, immediately after Article No. XXXIV., under the heading "Subdivision of Shares," and shall be Article No. XXXIV. a.

XXXIV. a. The Company may by special resolution so far modify the conditions contained in the Memorandum of Association of the Company as by subdivision of its existing shares or any of them to divide its capital, or any part thereof, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the foregoing Memorandum of Association: provided that in the subdivision of the shares of the Company the proportion between the amount which is paid and the amount (if any) which is unpaid on each of the several shares into which any share may be subdivided shall be the same as it was in the share so subdivided as aforesaid.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 18th September, 1883.

PLAYING CARDS,
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION FROM THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.
Each pack neatly boxed.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Palace Gold "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners | 2 4 |
| Palace "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners | 2 0 |
| Palace Gold Moguls | 2 4 |
| Extra-Figured Moguls | 1 12 |
| Gold Moguls, Japanese Lacquer, with Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips | 1 12 |
| Gold Moguls | 1 8 |
| "Slider" Moguls, extra thin and highly finished, with Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips | 1 8 |
| Figured Moguls, Fancy Backs | 1 4 |
| Figured "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners | 1 8 |
| Club-House Moguls:—Plain, White or Plain, Pip Backs | 1 4 |
| Second Moguls—Gold | 1 0 |
| Third Harrys, Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips | 0 10 |

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, Meadow-street; POONA, East-street.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

**The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.**

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPERIORITY of SINGER'S MACHINES. No praise, recommendation, or rangements required. Every machine guaranteed from the Co.'s only office in Bombay,—2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

P. RATANJI, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his nickel silver, open face and hunting KEYLESS lever RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH; a very reliable time-keeper. Price Rs. 2 and 23, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

A LARGE STOCK of new and fancy BOOTS and SHOES have just arrived. Prices moderate. HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJEE, No. 1, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

MRS. HANNAH BARD has taken over charge of THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, and requests the public to patronage the place.

JUST RECEIVED a Consignment of LADIES' HAND-BAGS, FANCY CHEAP DOLLS, BREAKFAST CRUETS, CHILDREN'S TRICYCLES.—BARTON & Co.

TO-DAY'S ICES:—Vanila and Raspberry cream, Pine apple water Ice, Wines and spirits of the best quality. Pastry every day fresh.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow Street.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW.—TO BE LET for 3 months, from middle of October, a furnished BUNGALOW in Doongersee-road, Maiabar Hill. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply to LYON & Co.

THE CROSSLEY "PROSPECTUS" was issued, under an error, pending the approval and sanction of the Managing Agent, Crossley Telephone Co., which has now been apologetically withdrawn and cancelled.

FOX-TERRIER PUPS FOR SALE, 11 week old, will kill. Apply CHIEF STEWARD, s. s. Wistow Hall.

HUNGARIAN CLARETS.—Szegzarder Rs. 12. Erlauer Rs. 15. Other Rs. 17 per doz. W. H. NEBEL, 30, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds 487,000 per annum.

LADIES' FRENCH KID BOOTS & SHOES. For style and durability they cannot be surpassed. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

NOVELTIES in real silver ALBERT CHAINS, new designs, at Rs. 7 only. Satisfaction guaranteed.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 18, Meadow-str.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN, bed sheets, Turkish honeycomb, and hukabuck towels, &c., at Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Outfitters, Fort Bombay.

WANTED, MORTAR MILL for steam-power, new or second-hand. Apply, stating price and full particulars, to REDMOND and STEPHENS, Bellary.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.—Notes by Bishop Meurin on the Rev. Luke Rivington's Letter in Defence of the Eight Anglican Bishops' Message. Price 4 As. Examiner Press, Fort, Bombay.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel, on FRIDAY, September 21. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock (local time). Admission Rs. 2 to admit a gentleman and three ladies.

TO BE LET, with entry, from 1st October, the top floor of a building in Elphinstone Circle, open to the sea breeze. Dining-room, drawing-room, billiard-room, 4 bed-rooms, &c. For particulars of rent, &c., apply to JOHN FLEMING & Co.

TO BE SOLD, at POONA, the property of the late E. CORDEAUX, C.S., a handsome English-built BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, newly done up and in excellent order, new English HARNESS and pair of Australian MARES. The whole turnout to be sold complete or separate. For particulars apply to Major M. A. ROWLANDSON, Presidency Pay Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 3, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BASS'S BEER, English bottled pints Rs. 3 per doz. LIME JUICE & RUM, Admiralty proof, Rs. 8 per doz.—PEARCE'S RESTAURANT.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SCENT AND OTTO BOTTLES.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, in small lots, a consignment of real Bohemian glass Scent and Otto Bottles of numerous varieties.

Now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

100 boxes bar soap, 1 case calf's leathers, 1 case plate powder, 2 casks of glassware, 50 boxes Swiss condensed milk,

A large lot of selected wine and liquors, such as medoc, still hock, medeira, portwine, curacoe, anisette, &c.,

10 cases very superior Boonekamp bitters.

Perpetual fountains, Chubb's and other makers' safes, &c.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
SEWING MACHINES.

The most excellent, elegant, durable, light running and extraordinary superior Singer, Wheeler and Wilson's system sewing machines, received from different German manufacturers. We guarantee that our prices are 25 per cent. cheaper than all other shops in Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF STILTON CHEESE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Castle Eden—

D. & Co. 1-16—16 cases, each 6 twelve-pound tins, white Stilton cheese.
17-41—25 cases, each 8 seven-pound tins, red Stilton cheese.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale on the premises at 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, the following property, by order of the surviving executor and executrix of the late Nowrojee Pallonjee Bottlewalla, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khatri Hoosein Oomar, viz.—

All that piece of fazundaree land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bombay, at Rangaree Moholla, or Mahomed Bawa Khandy-street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 88 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Rangaree Moholla or Mahomed Bawa Khandy-street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Natha Hossein, and on the south by the house of Katri Essa Hassam, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 14.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, solicitor for the aforesaid executor and executrix, at his office No. 12, Forbes Street, Fort.—Dated the 14th day of September, 1883.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, close to the Cathedral.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD will sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle (first floor)—

A quantity of blackwood and teakwood household and office furniture, of which particulars will appear hereafter, and which will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1883.

## NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved from different European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

PENSIONS.—Fifty pounds a year to commence from age 50 may be secured by a payment of about eight rupees a month if commenced at age 20; if commenced at age 30 the rate is about seventeen rupees; and if at age 40 about Forty-nine Rupees. Prospectuses, &c., on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay. Applicants for information are particularly requested to state date of birth.

*FOR SALE.*

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass and like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft, 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 8.0

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronded keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,400.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,

who make for us only

SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES

With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

## BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 months do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum,
6 do. do. do. do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. G. HODGSON, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IN THE ENGLISH HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND," because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively, and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

| | Per doz quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne, R & R | Rs. 24 0 | .. |
| Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche | ,, 33 0 | .. |
| Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche | ,, 36 0 | .. |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole | ,, 57 0 | Rs. 60 0 |

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carte Blanche, dry | Rs. 32 0 | Rs. 34 0 |
| Cabinet India, very dry | ,, 37 0 | ,, 39 0 |
| Goldlack, extra | | ,, 44 0 |

MOSELLE.

From MESSRS. FUCKS & REISEL LEIPZIG.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Josephshoefer selin | ,, 24 0 | .. |
| Sparkling Moselle | ,, 32 0 | .. |

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 16 0 | Rs. .. |
| Deidesheimer | ,, 17 0 | .. |
| Geisenheimer | ,, 18 0 | ,, 21 0 |
| Hochheimer | | ,, 29 0 |
| Marcobrunner | ,, 30 0 | .. |
| Queen Victoria Berg | ,, 36 0 | .. |

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 14 0 | Rs. 17 0 |
| Moselblumchen | ,, 16 0 | ,, 19 0 |
| Niersteiner | | ,, 19 0 |
| Hochheimer | | ,, 23 0 |
| Braunesberger | ,, 20 0 | ,, 23 0 |
| Liebfraumilch | ,, 23 0 | ,, 26 0 |
| Berncasteler-Rosenberg | ,, 23 0 | ,, 26 0 |
| Rudesheimer | ,, 28 0 | .. |
| Josephshoefer | ,, 29 0 | ,, 32 0 |
| Uberzummeler-Rosenberg | ,, 30 0 | ,, 36 0 |
| Steinberger | ,, 33 0 | ,, 36 0 |
| Scharzhofberger | ,, 41 0 | ,, 44 0 |
| Johannisberger | ,, 42 0 | ,, 45 |

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sauternes | Rs. 19 0 | .. |
| Latour Blanche | ,, 30 0 | .. |

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haut Sauternes | ,, 22 0 | ,, 25 0 |

ITALIAN WINES.

From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barbera | Rs. 16 0 | .. |
| Vin Ordinaire | ,, 16 0 | .. |
| Barolo | ,, 18 0 | .. |
| Nebiolo | ,, 18 0 | .. |
| Monforte Wine | ,, 20 0 | .. |
| Vin Pinot Bianco | ,, 22 0 | .. |

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Frands | ,, 14 0 | Rs. 16 0 |
| Les Canons | ,, 17 | ,, 19 0 |
| Chateau Leoville | ,, 20 0 | .. |
| Chateau Lafitte | ,, 24 0 | .. |

From A. DUPUILS MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau La Begoree | ,, 24 0 | .. |

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Medoc | Rs. 11 0 | Rs. 13 0 |
| St. Estephe | ,, 13 0 | ,, 15 0 |
| Haut Canon | ,, 14 0 | ,, 17 0 |
| Margaux | ,, 17 0 | ,, 19 0 |
| Chateau Larose | | ,, 23 |

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Estephe | Rs. 13 0 | .. |
| St. Julien | ,, 28 0 | .. |

BRANDY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | Rs. 22 0 | .. |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars | | .. |
| M. & Spann | ,, 25 0 | .. |
| Do. Gold Bars | | .. |
| M. & Spann | ,, 30 0 | .. |
| Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac | ,, 26 0 | .. |
| Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** | | .. |
| Very Old | ,, 34 0 | .. |

WHISKY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bon Accord | Rs. 22 0 | .. |
| Breadalbane Highland Whisky | ,, 22 0 | .. |
| Thistle Blend Whisky * | ,, 24 0 | .. |
| Do. do. ** | ,, 25 0 | .. |

BEER.

| | | Per doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Pauli | Rs. 6 8 | Rs. 4 4 |
| Pilsener | ,, 6 0 | ,, 4 0 |
| St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen) | | ,, 4 0 |
| Lagerbier | ,, 5 0 | ,, .. |
| Romford Bitter Ale | ,, 5 0 | .. |
| Kaiser Beer | ,, 6 0 | ,, 4 0 |

| | Per doz. Impl. Pints. |
|---|---|
| Romford Light Bitter Beer | ,, 6 0 ,, 4 8 |

SUNDRIES.

| | | Per doz pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Italian Vermouth | Rs 18 0 | .. |
| Vin d'Harib (Bitters) | ,, 30 0 | .. |
| Real Italian Oil, very large bottles | ,, 14 0 | .. |
| Do. do. small do. do. Flutes | ,, 8 0 | .. |
| Do. do. Pints | ,, .. | ,, 6 0 |

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| Swedish Butter per 1 lb. tin | 1 1 |
| Danish Butter, finest per lb. tin | 0 10 |
| Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin | 1 3 |
| Hams Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs. per lb. | 0 12 |
| Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins) per tin. | 2 8 |
| Do. (small) do. | 1 8 |
| Saussischen, (Small Sausages) | 1 8 |
| Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) | 0 13 |
| Mettwu.st (cooked meat Sausages) | 1 6 |
| Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages) | 1 9 |
| Mockturtle Suppe (Mockturtle Soup) | 0 12 |
| Oxtail Suppe (Ox-tail Soup) | 0 14 |
| Sellery (Celery) | 0 14 |
| Do. do. | 0 10 |
| Do. do. | 0 9 |

Nett Cash

Also a variety of tinned Vegetables, such as Peas, Carrots, French Beans, mixed Vegetables, &c.

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 21st August, 1883.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Orange Pekoe | Rs. 1 8 0 |
| Imperial Mixture | ,, 1 4 0 |
| Pekoe Souchong | ,, 1 0 0 |

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
Sole Agents in Bombay:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Free General Assembly's Institution, 5-30 p.m.
Band, 10th N. I., evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Italia (s), from Liverpool; Oriental (s), Bussorah; Kangra (s), Calcutta; Cheribon (s), Marseilles; and Pohilla (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Burmah (s), to Persian Gulf; Ortelius (s), Dunkirk; Cathay (s), Trieste, &c.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of H. M.'s 10th Regiment N. L. I. will play the following programme at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-30:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | Sommernachstraun | Suppe. |
| Selection | Reminiscences of Ireland | Godfrey. |
| Valse | Parting | Middleton. |
| Selection | Pinafore | Sullivan. |
| Valse | Guards | Godfrey. |
| Galop | Bhandoop Picnic | Middleton. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Mount Tabor left the dock on Monday, and the s.s. Italia entered, and the s.s. Cathay left, the dock yesterday.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Stevenson, of the steamship Lucinda, and James Bryan, of the barque Ireland, were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of having deserted their respective vessels, and also of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board. They were each sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 15th instant:—Horses, lame 1, emaciated 1, sores on body 1, sent to Pinjrapole 1; bullocks, lame 28; sore neck 22, tumours on neck 9, emaciated 8, sores on body 4, overloaded 6, goading 1; total number of cases 81.

PERFORMANCE AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Mr. T. Hudson has returned to Bombay with his "Surprise Party," after a surprisingly successful tour in the Madras Presidency, and taking Poona *en route*. The company will perform at the Gaiety Theatre here to-morrow (Thursday) evening, when quite a different programme from that produced when they were here last will be performed. We understand there will be only one performance in Bombay during their present visit.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Rajkadass Budrodass, living in Cammatteepoora, 2nd Street, has reported to the police that his house was broken into on Monday night last, and nine pieces of wearing apparel and Rs. 60 in cash stolen therefrom.—Lowjee Goverjee, living in Dhuria Lou-street, has reported to the police that two gold bangles, valued at Rs. 36, were stolen on Monday last from the person of his daughter, aged two years.—Kessowjee Vurujdass, living in Carpenter-street, has also reported to the police the theft of a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 55, from the person of his child.

FRACAS AT THE HINDOSTAN MILL.—Wittoo Bhanjee, Purbhoo Sayanna, and Rama Chima, employés of the Hindostan Spinning and Weaving Mill, situated on the Byculla Flats, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Mr. Greaves, the spinning and weaving master of the mill, on the afternoon of Saturday last, at the mill premises. It appears that accused No. 1, who is the head jobber in the mill department, refused to remove a quantity of bobbins into the frame-room to be cleaned, whereupon the matter was reported to Mr. Greaves, who went himself to see the bobbins removed. Accused No. 1 objected, and stood in a defiant attitude. Whereupon Mr. Greaves pushed him aside in order to get on with the work: after which accused No. 1 seized him and threw him down. He then raised an alarm, when accused Nos. 2 and 3, with about thirty or forty other mill hands, rushed out with coty bobbins and began to belabour Mr. Greaves, while others held him down. Mr. Greaves's Parsee assistant, named Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, went to his assistance, when he also was knocked down and severely beaten. On a native fitter, named Asheena Shivoo, coming up and raising a cry that his master was being killed, the whole gang of assailants became alarmed, and left Mr. Greaves and his Parsee assistant. The matter was brought to the notice of the police, and the three accused, who were the ringleaders in the fracas, were taken into custody. Mr. Balcrishna, of the firm of Messrs. Balcrishna and Bagwandass, appeared for the accused parties. They were fined Rs. 15 each.

TREAT TO THE DIOCESAN SCHOOLS.—H. E. the Governor gave a treat to the children of the Diocesan Schools at Gunesh Khind on the 14th instant. Amusements were provided and a most inviting table was spread for the young people, who did full justice to the good things prepared for them. Mrs. Baird and Miss Fergusson graced the dining hall with their presence and His Excellency, who was received with hearty cheering, came out to see how the boys and girls were enjoying themselves. The fun never seemed to flag for a moment the whole of the evening; in fact, it was impossible for it to flag, everything was so admirably arranged. It was no doubt the pleasantest time the children have had since Sir Richard Temple's treat at the same place.—*Deccan Herald.*

EXHUMING A BODY.—About five days ago, a quarrel arose between two *beldars* belonging to Gunesh Pet, Poona, and a fight ensued between them. A third man of the name of Bapoo Daolia wullud Dongree, who was standing near, was thrown down heavily upon some stones hard by, through one of the combatents coming in violent contact with him. He received injuries which caused his death the next day. It is alleged that the matter had been amicably arranged between the parties concerned, and thus no information of the occurrence was given to the police. The body was buried in the usual way, care being taken to avoid suspicion. The death of the man was entered in the police register of births and deaths as having been caused by some grievous secret disease. The police, however, got scent of the matter, and commenced inquiries. The body was exhumed three days after it had been buried, and sent to the Sassoon Hospital for examination. The Civil Surgeon, after examination of the body, pronounced his opinion that death was caused by fracture of the skull.—*Ibid.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay Captain W. M. Robbie, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Mr. F. D. A. Vincent, Lieut.-Col. J. P. Steel, Mr. S. P. C. Scott, Mr. R. B. Colabawalla, Col. A. D. Butter, and Lieut. W. P. Cunningham.
For Suez.—Mr. H. M. Abdul Salam Badsha.
For Aden.—Mr. Shanjee Ramjee, Mr. Sorabjee Bomanjee, and Mr. W. H. Pitt.

BELGAUM RACES—1883.

UNDER the patronage of Brigadier-General G. T. Brice, Commanding the District.

STEWARDS.—Colonel Chambers, 24th N. I.; Captain Vibart, R. A.; C. R. Rogers, Esqr., R. I. F.; Lieut.-Colonel Trueman; Captain Reeves, R. I. F.; J. C. Thatcher, Esqr., 20th. N. I.; and Surgeon Channer, I. M. D.

1st Day—23rd OCTOBER.

1st RACE.—Lilliputian Stakes R

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE STATIS SOCIETY

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

We make the following extracts from the Bombay Port Trust Administration Report for the year ending 31st March, 1883, just issued :—

THE TRUST ACCOUNTS.

During the year ending 31st March, 1882, the receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 37,45,690 and Rs. 28,72,610, giving a surplus revenue of Rs. 8,73,080. In 1882-83 the figures were Rs. 36,60,803 and Rs. 30,93,595, giving a surplus revenue of Rs. 5,62,208. It must, though, be borne in mind that from the 1st April, 1882, were introduced reductions of dock charges and wharfage fees, estimated to amount during 1882-83 to Rs. 1,89,902, as below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dock Charges ..... Rs. | 88,741 |
| Wharfage Fees..... ,, | 1,01,161 |
| Total..Rs. | 1,89,902 |

If allowance is made for these remissions, it will be seen that the receipts in 1882-83 were in excess of those in the previous year, the work done being correspondingly greater. This will account to a considerable extent for the otherwise apparently greater expenditure in proportion to receipts, but the expenditure at the dock was in reality considerably greater in consequence of the more complete establishment considered necessary with a view to increased efficiency. In 1881-82 the estimated revenue was Rs. 26,93,000 and the actual Rs. 37,45,690, giving a surplus of Rs. 10,52,690. In 1882-83 the figures were Rs. 32,22,000 and Rs. 36,60,804, giving a surplus of Rs. 4,38,804. In 1881-82 the estimated expenditure was Rs. 27,45,374 and the actual Rs. 28,72,610, giving an excess of Rs. 1,27,236. In 1882-83 the figures were Rs. 31,01,297 and Rs. 30,98,595 giving a saving of Rs. 2,702. For 1881-82 it was estimated that there would be an excess of expenditure over receipts of Rs. 52,374, and there was a surplus revenue of Rs. 8,73,080. For 1882-83, it was estimated that there would be a surplus of Rs. 1,20,703, and it amounted to Rs. 5,62,208.

It will be seen from this that the budget estimate for 1882-83 was considerably closer than that of the previous year, but there will probably always be considerable differences between the estimated and actual receipts at the bunders and the Prince's Dock. The two properties at Sewree, with regard to which a hope was expressed in the last report that their acquisition would not be much longer delayed, have not yet been transferred to the Trust, the necessary legal steps not having been completed.

The final result in 1882-83 was worse than that of 1881-82 by Rs. 3,10,870, which is to be accounted for by 1881-82 having been a very extraordinary season with regard to the export of grain and seeds, and also by the reductions mentioned in para. 2. From the Elphinstone Estate, including Prince's Dock wharfage fees and Ryan Grain Market rents, a gross revenue (exclusive of dock dues on goods and toll on troops), of Rs. 14,39,288 was obtained against Rs. 15,00,951 in 1881-82, or less by Rs. 1,01,663. This decrease was mainly due to the falling-off in exports of grain and seeds and the reductions above mentioned. The Sassoon Dock was used throughout the year for ordinary trooping purposes, but the Prince's Dock was used for the despatch of the expedition to Egypt, and also for disembarking horses and mules and the troops accompanying them on its return, but infantry and stores were landed from the stream, the stores being brought into the dock by lighters under a special arrangement.

DESPATCH OF THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

The first vessel belonging to the Expedition which left the dock began loading on the 13th July, and the last of the 47 hired transports left the dock on the 10th September. The dock would, of course, at any time have been of very great service in the despatch of such an expedition, but at that time of year, during the south-west monsoon, it had a very important effect, in the time and health saved, upon the rapid success of the campaign, and the saving to Government in money must also have been very great.

The area of leased land on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates rose from 115,309 square yards in 1881-82 to 134,921 square yards in 1882-83, and the rent from Rs. 36,441 to Rs. 1,24,867. Difficulties which arose have caused delay in the provision of the additional foot-bridge over the G. I. P. Railway between the Musjid and Elphinstone Bridges, but it will now soon be erected.

THE COAL TRADE.

At the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce, the Trustees have undertaken to provide an enclosed store-yard for coal at Malet-bunder, but the exact terms on which it will be used have not yet been finally settled. This yard would facilitate the safe storage of the coal, and such frauds as those from which the trade has suffered so heavily would be less practicable. The imports at the bunder-amounted to 167,243 tons, being less than in 1881-82 (203,910 tons) by 36,667 tons. In the report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for 1881 1882 blame was attributed to the Port Trust for not having provided better accommodation for coal, but there appears to have been no reason why the Trust should at that time have taken any special steps in the matter. Land was taken up for stacking coal in the same way in which it was engaged for bricks, tiles, or other bulky goods, and it was, so long as the rent was paid, no part of the business of the Trust's officials to see how the coal was removed : in fact, to have done so would no doubt have been looked upon as an impertinence, as it would be with regard to any other goods so stored. No application for any special arrangements for storing coal had been received by the Trust prior to the extensive robberies referred to.

There was a considerable falling-off in the revenue from the ground and buildings on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates, which was greatly due to the smaller quantity of coal for which storage space was required, and to the transfer to the Government, for the goods terminus of the B. B. and C. I. R. Company, of that part of the Mody Bay Imperial Estate north of Port George.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

There was also a falling-off of Rs. 19,617 in the receipts for hire of the Ryan Grain Market, the amounts having been—1881-82 Rs. 1,13,589, 1882-83 Rs. 93,972. The decrease was chiefly the result of competition. Many of those who had previously used the Ryan Market having built their own warehouses on the Elphinstone Estate, and it appearing probable that the Ryan Market buildings would thus become less used than they had been, the Trustees, in the previous year, changed their system of charging, making it for the area occupied, instead of for the number of bags stored. So far as the building of other warehouses was the cause the decrease must not be considered entirely as loss, as it has led to Port Trust land being occupied.

BUNDER AND DOCK RECEIPTS.

The revenue at the Town-bunder was again greatly diminished, being Rs. 43 976 against Rs. 1,01,946 in 1881-82, or less by Rs. 57,970, a greater reduction even than in 1881-82, when it amounted to Rs. 48,856. This was chiefly owing to the growing tendency to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the Prince's Dock, assisted by the great reduction of the Customs tariff in March, 1882, which decreased the comparative convenience of the Town-bunder due to its proximity to the Custom House, and by the Town-bunder having from the 1st July, 1882, been closed to all dutiable goods except personal baggage and stores. The imports of sugar amounted to 39,004 tons against 33,018 tons in 1881-82, being less by 4,014 tons. The Trustees during 1882-83 reduced the dock landing charges on sugar, thinking that it might lead to the Mauritius sugar being landed in the dock, but it has not yet had this effect to any great extent. 35,888 chests of opium were exported against 32,163 in 1881-82, or more by 3,705 chests. The receipts at the Apollo Reclamation, including the Trust's 6-16ths of the Cotton Green fees, amounted to Rs. 41,033 against Rs. 52,065 in 1881-82, being less by Rs. 11,032. The receipts in 1881-82 were, though, unusually large, owing to a considerable amount of fees for 1880-81 not having been paid till 1881-82.

The cotton exported during the year was as below :—

| From— | 1882-83 Bales. | 1881-82 Bales. | Increase. Bales. | Decrease. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince's Dock ..... | 440,988 | 330,374 | 110,614 | ..... |
| Port Trust Bunders .. | 972,010 | 931,025 | 40,985 | ..... |
| Arthur-bunder by Colaba Press Co. (free of wharfage)..... | 25,101 | 35,919 | .... | 10,815 |
| Totals..... | 1,438,102 | 1,347,318 | 151,599 | 10,815 |
| | | | 10,815 | ..... |

Being in excess of 1881-82 by Bales..... 140,784

The exports of grain and oil seeds were as below :—

| From | | 1882-83 Tons. | 1881-82 Tons. | Inc. Tons. | Dec. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grain.... | Bunders ..... | 177,931 | 227,522 | .... | 49,588 |
| | Prince's Dock. | 259,738 | 453,883 | .... | 194 125 |
| | Totals.. | 437,672 | 681,385 | ..... | 243,713 |
| Oil Seeds | Bunders ..... | 90,597 | 108,083 | .... | 17,486 |
| | Prince's Dock. | 193,802 | 125,683 | 68,119 | ..... |
| | Totals.. | 284,399 | 233,766 | 68,119 | 17,486 |
| | | | | 17,486 | |

Being in excess of 1881-82 by... 50,633 Tons.

From this it seems—(1) That there was a very great falling-off in the export of grain as compared with that of 1881-82, but the latter was altogether unusual. The grain exported in 1882-83 was far ahead of those in 1880-81 (tons 218,432) ; (2) That there was a considerable increase in the total exports of seeds, but a falling-off at the bunders, which was, however, more than made up by the increase at the dock.

The imports of piece-goods were as below :—

| At— | 1882-83. Bales. | 1881-82. Bales. | Increase. Bales. | Decrease. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince's Dock.... | 278,516 | 268,694 | 9,818 | ..... |
| Bunders ..... | 1,598 | 15,985 | ..... | 14,387 |
| Totals ..... | 280,414 | 284,983 | 9,818 | 14,387 |
| | | | | 9,818 |

Being less than in 1881-82 by ..... 4,569

This shows that there was, on the whole, a slight decrease in these imports in 1882-83, and that about 174 bales out of every 175 were landed in the Prince's Dock.

The table given below shows the financial results obtained from the most important of the properties which were acquired in 1879-80, the percentages being given for 1881-82 also :—

| | Estab' ment. Rs. | Re'pts. Rs. | Bal'ce. Rs. | Percentage on Price. 1882-3 | 1881-2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sassoon Dock .. | 20,00,000 | 1,07,248 | 8,753 | 9'75 | 4'36 |
| Colaba Company'sBunders. | 18,00,000 | 72,246 | 4,825 | 67,421 | 3'74 |
| Mazagon Reclamation | 18,00,000 | 1,18,828 | 14,379 | 1,04,449 | 5'8 |
| Frere Land Co.'s Reclamation. | 8,00,000 | 27,286 | 16,947 | 339 | 1'3 |

It will be seen from this that the percentage was better than in the previous year in every case but that of the Frere Land Reclamation, and there the small return is to be accounted for by the heavy expense incurred during the year in deepening and improving the canals and entrance channel. The value of much of the Port Trust foreshore property, particularly at Mody Bay and Tank-bunder, is being seriously affected by the failure of the Municipality to provide public latrines. People other than Port Trust tenants or workmen, having nowhere else to go to for natural purposes, use the foreshore, the foul state of which is thus such as to deter those who would otherwise lease land in the vicinity of the foreshore from doing so. The hardship is the greater when, as is now being done, the Municipality seek to compel the Trustees to cleanse large tracts of foreshore rendered unwholesome solely by the neglect of the Municipality to provide for the needs of the public. It is hoped that the Municipality will not allow this crying want to be neglected any longer.

The want of a sufficient supply of drinking water was again much felt, particularly on the Elphinstone Estate, where the number of workmen and bullocks employed is so very great. Some steps were taken towards the end of the year by the Municipality to improve matters, by providing iron tanks to hold a reserve supply of a few hundred gallons of water at two of the troughs on the Elphinstone Estate, but these measures were altogether inadequate, and nothing short of a constant supply during working hours at all the troughs will suffice. This also is a most pressing want, which it is hoped will as soon as possible be met.

VESSELS VISITING THE PORT.

The arrivals during the year, exclusive of country craft, coasting and ferry steamers under 200 tons, war vessels, and vessels put back from sea owing to stress of weather, were—

| | | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamers ..... | 913 | aggregating | 1,196,434 |
| Ships ..... | 119 | ,, | 111,703 |
| Total..... | 1,032 | | 1,308,137 |

while in 1881-82 the numbers were—

| | | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamers..... | 941 | aggregating | 1,150,99 |
| Ships..... | 151 | ,, | 135,055 |
| Total.. | 1,092 | | 1,285,854 |

It seems, therefore, that in 1882-83 there was a falling off in sailing ships, both in number (32) and in tonnage (23,352) ; and that the number of steamers was also smaller (28), but their tonnage greater (45,635), so that there was an increase in aggregate tonnage of 22,283 tons, although the number of vessels that entered the Port was less by 60.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Dock was again more extensively used than in the previous year. In 1882-83 494 vessels, exclusive of native craft, entered the Dock, against 445 in 1881-82, or more by 46. In 1881-82 the least and greatest numbers of vessels that entered in one month were in September (29) and January (48) respectively ; and in 1882-83 in December (29) and October (52). October had previously been a very slack month for the Dock, and the large number of vessels entered in October 1882 was owing to the return of vessels which had taken troops to Egypt. The monthly average was in 1881-82 37½, and in 1882-83 41½. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels entering the Dock was in 1881-82 642,789, and in 1882-83 779,102. The deepest of the vessels entering or leaving the Dock drew 26 feet. The widening of the Jetty Shed to the extent of 50 feet, the erection of H Shed west of the Hydraulic Engine House, and the addition of an upper storey to F Shed on the West Wharf, which were begun in 1881-82, were finished in 1882-83, and are very great use. The chief exports from the Dock were of grain, seeds and cotton, of which the quantities are given above in paras. 42 and 43. Thus year again the chief inward cargo was piece goods, of which the quantities are given in para. 45 above, and iron, 54,030 tons against 37,726 tons in 1881-82, or more by 16,304 tons. The landing work for the State Railways, the Commissariat, the Mint, and the G. I. P. Railway Company was continued during the year. The "Hall," "Anchor," P. and O. Company, and "Clan" lines continued during the year to use the berths on the dock which the preferential use used had been reserved for them ; and in addition berths were set apart for the "Italian" line for one vessel a month, and for the "Anchor" line for a third monthly vessel, including Engineer work dues on vessels and wharfage, the best and worst months for the Dock were in 1881-82 January, when the receipts were Rs. 1,09,414, and August ; Rs. 62,509, and in 1882-83 August, Rs. 1,33,033, and September, Rs. 52,543. For the receipts in August to be very high was quite unusual, and it was owing to the use of the Dock for the Despatch of the Expedition to Egypt.

The Town Duties collected at the Dock were in 1881-82 Rs. 67,332, in 1882-83, Rs. 1,00,383, or more by Rs. 33,021. The total collections by the Port Trust for Municipality and Conservancy Duties on goods at Dock on account of Town Duties amounted in 1881-82 to Rs. 6,53,319, and in 1882-83 to Rs. 6,63,709, or more by Rs. 15,390. The Dock dues on square-rigged vessels amounted to Rs. 2,62,462, or more than in the previous year (Rs. 92,462) by Rs. 13,491.

The new rules with regard to the regulation of traffic at Prince's Dock, requiring gate tickets and registers, regular rotation in shipping of goods, receipts to be given in all cases, &c., which were referred to in the last Report as having been decided upon by the Trustees just before the close of 1881-82, and as to be brought into operation on the 1st January, 1882, were introduced accordingly, and have worked well. It was arranged just at the close of 1882-83 that the Trustees should erect, at the south-west entrance to the Prince's Dock, a building to afford more accommodation for the Customs Department, and also for the Dock and Traffic Departments of the Port Trust. The site is to be provided by the Trust without any charge against Government, but for the accommodation for the Customs Department Government agree to pay at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the outlay on their portion of the building. This arrangement is to be terminable only on three years' notice given by either side. It was also arranged that, as the building would be of a somewhat architectural character, the plans and estimates of the proposed offices should be prepared, and the erection of the building supervised, by the Executive Engineer at the Presidency.

After the south-west monsoon of 1881 the channel leading to the Dock was not cleared, as it was thought that it would prove to be better and cheaper to clear it after every second monsoon than to do the work annually. The result was that until the channel had been cleared there was, after the monsoon of 1882, some difficulty in taking deep vessels through it, as there was no need to, very rarely, been necessary to land cargo, from, or load it in, the stream, and the cost has been trifling. In future the channel will be cleared after every south-west monsoon, and the saving on this account will thus, it is hoped, be avoided.

There was no serious accident during the year with the exception of the sinking of the s.s. Inflexible" in the Store's Dock on the 25th January 1883 by the s.s. "Clan Ogilvie," in consequence of the engines of the latter having been moved ahead instead of astern as ordered. The "Inflexible" was afloat again in 60 hours after the accident.

THE TRUST LOANS.

It was mentioned in the last Report that the Port Trust Act had been amended so as to enable the Trustees to borrow to pay off existing or future loans, but that a sufficiently favourable opportunity had not then presented itself.

In February 1883 it appeared to the Trustees that such an opportunity as they desired had arrived, and, with Government sanction, tenders were invited for 76 lakhs on coupon debentures, to run for 30 years, and to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum. The tenders ranged from a minimum of 99 per cent., under which no tender would be accepted. Tenders were received on the 20th February 1883, but only to the extent of Rs. 12,61,000, all at 99 per cent., which were accepted by the Trustees, as well as an offer of Rs. 20,000 a fortnight later. This amount of Rs. 12,81,000 has accordingly been paid to Government as part of the Dock loan of 76 lakhs.

On the Trustees receiving intimation that the Government of India did not purpose taking any further action in connection with a Government guarantee of Port Trust debentures, referred to in para. 69 of the last Report, they, in November 1882, applied to Government to continue to charge 4 per cent. on the original debt of the Trust after the 20th of June 1883, and they based their application on the ground not of inability to raise the larger amount (i.e. at 4½ per cent., as provided for by the Port Trust Act), but that the interests of trade demand that the charges levied by the Trustees be reduced to the lowest possible limit. This application was forwarded by the Local Government to the Government of India for favourable consideration, but the relief asked for was refused ; and a representation by the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, was made to Government after the close of 1882-83, urging that the guarantee might be given or the 4 per cent. rate continued, met with no better success.

The Trustees have good reason for supposing that when they require to take up another loan it will be practicable to arrange for their debentures to be quoted on the London Stock Exchange, which would probably have the effect of considerably increasing the demand for these securities.

In 1882-83 it was again unnecessary to raise any portion of the 12 lakhs Dock Loan sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the spendable balance brought it up to the close of 1882-83, as below, having been met from the surplus revenues of 1880-81, 1881-82 and 1882-83 :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| On the Channel to Prince's Dock up to the end of 1880-81 ..... | 3,73,680 |
| On the Channel to Prince's Dock up to the end in 1881-82 ..... | 1,02,870 |
| On the Channel to Prince's Dock up to the end in 1882-83 ..... | 90,1 3 |
| Engineering up to the end of 1882-83 ..... | 21,539 |
| Unforeseen works, erecting Small Hydraulic Engine, Quarters for Fire Brigade, Office for Resident Engineer, &c., &c. ..... | 26 003 |
| Total Rs. | 6 14,245 |

The expenditure upon works for which the Government of India in September 1881 sanctioned the raising of a loan to the extent of 7 lakhs was in 1882-83 Rs. 1,00,881, making in all on this account, to the 31st March 1883, Rs. 6,59,492, the whole of which has been met either from surplus revenue or from miscellaneous capital receipts, so that no loan has been raised. In para. 80 of last year's Report it was stated that for the remaining expenditure on the items referred to, the money would be borrowed ; but the Trustees considered that it would be better to pay for the works now in hand out of revenue, because this surplus revenue was unexpected, and could not be looked for every year with anything like certainty, so that no corresponding reductions in rates could be made with any confidence that it would not before long be necessary to cancel them, a step which it would most desirable to avoid.

To provide beforehand for carrying out heavy works of a substantial nature by means of the regular, permanent revenue of the Trust, instead of borrowing the necessary amount, and thus distributing the cost of the works over the trade of many years, would be an altogether different case, and such as that referred to in para. 84 of last year's Report as so strongly condemned by the Trustees. When framing the Budget for 1883 84 the Trustees calculated on a surplus of Rs. 2,31,000. Of this as previously arranged, Rs. 1,00,000 would be devoted towards the Sinking Fund, which would be applicable either for the reduction of Capital debt, or for the prosecution of new works, for which money would otherwise have to be borrowed

REDUCTION OF THE PORT DUES.

The Trustees, bearing in mind that last year very considerable reductions were made in Dock and Wharfage rates, decided that this year the shipping interest should receive any benefit which the estimates might warrant. It was calculated that in 1883-84 the receipts from Port Dues and Harbour Revenue would, at existing rates, exceed the expenditure by over Rs. 90,000 ; and the accounts show that in past years the receipts from this branch of the Trust's revenue have uniformly been in excess of the expenditure. Under these circumstances the Trustees decided to reduce the Port Dues from 2 annas per ton to 1½ annas per ton, and the Indian Ports Act has accordingly been so amended as to do away with the provision for a minimum which formerly existed, thus enabling the Trustees to do as they proposed. This reduction will, it is estimated, decrease the surplus by Rs. 51, 50, or to, say, Rs. 83,000, and the Trustees considered that, as estimates only were being dealt with, it would be well to leave this amount unappropriated ; and it is well that this was done, as the refusal of the Government of India to allow the interest on the original debt to be continued at 4 per cent. will alone absorb almost the whole of the Rs. 83,000.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS REVENUE.

Since the close of the year 1882-83 the Trustees have proposed thus to utilize the surplus for that year, amounting to Rs. 5,62,208 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| For payment of the expenditure during the year on Prince's Dock new works, chiefly on widening and improving the Channels .. | 1,02,594 |
| For payment on other new works including Sank Rock Lighthouse, construction of new sheds, and removal of workshops ..... | 1,26,834 |
| For payment of the arrears of interest to Government prior to 1879 ..... | 2,36,011 |
| To make up for loss on Debentures issued in 1880, 1881, and 1883, through par value not having been obtained in every case ..... | 21,029 |
| For payment to Government for land purchased at Santa Cruz, north of G. I. P. Railway Station at Waree Bunder..... | 9,132 |
| Balance to be invested as a reserve in Port Trust 4 per cent. Debentures..... | 66,605 |
| Total..Rs. | 5,62,208 |

Instead of purchasing Port Trust Debentures in the market, it is proposed to issue fresh bonds for the sum of Rs. 66,605 above mentioned, and also for the amount, Rs. 93,271, set aside from revenue for the replacement of Pilot Schooners and other plant ; and to pay the aggregate amount, Rs. 1,51,876, towards reduction of the Government Dock Loan, so soon as the Government of India shall have intimated their willingness to receive it. These Port Trust Bonds can be sold in the market at any time when money may be required for purposes for which these reserve accounts have been formed. This proposal has been approved by Government, subject to the decision of the Government of India as to whether the Trust should meet a further demand of Rs. 10,752 which has recently been made by the Accountant-General for interest due to Government prior to 1875.

THE PENSION SCHEME.

The further amendment of the Port Trust Act referred to in para. 96 of last year's Report as necessary in order to complete the arrangements for the payment of pensions and for the establishment of a Provident Fund, and as having been applied for to Government, received the assent of the Governor of Bombay on the 8th February 1883, and that of the Governor-General a short while after the close of the year under report, so that this amendment is now in operation.

THE NEW DOCK SCHEME.

The Special Committee on a wet dock extension referred to in paras. 97 and 98 of last year's Report sat throughout the year, and since the close of the year under report have put forward a scheme which in their opinion would be the most suitable, and this has been approved by the Trustees and by the Chamber of Commerce. This Committee had been sitting for nearly 19 months, which no doubt seems a very long time, but it must be borne in mind :—(1st.) That owing to frequent changes in the constitution of the Board there were also necessarily frequent changes in that of the Committee, so much so that during the time fourteen different members of Committee, of whom only two had not long ago been in charge of districts, and four native gentlemen, including a member of this Council, the Hon'ble Rajá Siva Prasad. The opinions of the Government and of the officers consulted by it, the report of the Naini Tal Committee, and the criticisms of the English and Vernacular newspapers which discussed the measure, have been carefully weighed by the Select Committee ; alterations, which it is hoped are amendments, have been made in the Bill in accordance with many of the suggestions emanating from these different sources ; and I have to ask the Council to pass it into law to-day, after taking our report into consideration. I do not propose to detain the Council by discussing, or even enumerating, all the changes which have been made. They will be found set forth at length in our report, but I shall confine myself to explaining a few of the more important changes. The Bill as introduced made no reference to towns in the united provinces to which Act XX. of 1856 is in force. As the Council is doubtless aware, that Act provides for the appointment and maintenance of police chaukidars in towns other than agricultural villages. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where small towns are numerous, many have been brought under the Act, being too small as yet to constitute municipalities. The cost of watchmen, not to mention the importance of conservancy purposes, is raised by an assessment on persons or property within a limited maximum. The assessment is made by a panchayat, and in no cases does the amount chargeable per cent. exceed 6 annas in many it falls short of that amount. The surplus, when there is any, is spent in petty improvements in the town, generally in making or repairing roads or surface drains by the Magistrate, who is directed to consult the wishes of the ratepayers. Sir Alfred Lyall considers that these embryo municipalities should be left as they are for the present outside the jurisdiction of district boards, a discretional authority being given to the Local Government to treat exceptionally, any case that may seem to call for such treatment. Section 3 of the Bill as amended accordingly excludes from sub-districts formed under that section, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, the portions of the district in which Act XX. of 1856 is in force. We have made a change in the mode of appointing nominated members of district boards in those districts where the central board will consist only of delegates from the local boards. Instead of leaving such members to be chosen by the local boards, which we considered might give rise to complications and difficulty in obtaining the prescribed proportion of nominated and elected members on the district board, we have, in section 6, given to the Local Government the power of appointing the proper number of nominated members to the district board from among the nominated members of the local boards. On the mode of appointing chairmen of local and districts boards, a constitutional question of great importance, I dwelt at some length on the occasion to which I have before alluded, and need only now say that no change has been made on this point, and that section 14 has been very carefully drawn, so as to give effect to the proposals of Sir Alfred Lyall. The Bill as introduced limited the term of office of chairmen of local boards to one year, in accordance with the suggestion of the Local Government. It was believed that this would give boards the opportunity within a reasonable time of ridding themselves of chairmen who turned out to be inefficient, but the Lieutenant-Governor and many of the officers consulted, on reconsideration of the question, have urged that the term is too short ; and the Select Committee agrees with his Honour that annual elections of chairmen might keep agitation constantly alive, might deter competent men from accepting office, and might tend to prevent the acquisition of that knowledge of the rules and of business which it is essential that a chairman should possess. The preponderance of argument turned in favour of the later opinion, and sections 13 and 16 accordingly provide that the term of office of an elected chairman shall coincide with that of his term of office as a member of the board. For chairmen who are not elected the term of office will be fixed by the Local Government, but is in no case to exceed three years,—the term of office for members. District boards will thus be able at reasonable intervals to review their determination not to elect their own chairmen. Questions may arise occasionally in which residents of military cantonments and district committees are jointly interested, and on which it is well that each party should have an opportunity of hearing the views of the other and stating its own. With this object, section 27 enables district boards to form a joint committee with the cantonment authorities whoever they may be. We have not specified cantonment committees, of which no mention is to be found in Act III. of 1880, the latest enactment which amends the law relating to cantonments ; but it will rest with the military authorities to determine in what form the residents of cantonments shall be represented in the joint committees. Some of the local officers consulted took strong exception to the clause of section 24 which enabled district boards to establish and maintain relief-works in times of scarcity or famine, urging in effect that undivided responsibility was essential to the successful conduct of a famine-campaign, and that this could not be expected from district boards. They appear to have overlooked, or to have thought insufficient, the qualification in the first sentence of section 24, which applies to all that follows, subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Local Government may from time to time make and impose. There is no doubt of the general truth of the proposition on which the objection is based, where a widespread and severe famine has to be dealt with, but periods of scarcity frequently occur which do not require the universal application of official agency ; and during such periods, or even occasionally in more serious famines, the services of the boards may often be utilised with advantage in administering relief-works of a subsidiary character. To meet such cases, the provision was inserted. It was intended by it not to empower the Local Government to divest itself of the responsibility for famine-administration, but to enlarge the armoury of weapons at the disposal of the Government for employment against the common enemy. The clause has been re-drafted so as to make this clear. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and in my speech when I asked leave to introduce this Bill, it was explained that the measure proposed to enlarge the financial independence of local bodies ; and this object was secured by the provision which vested to boards with the district fund. A suggestion of the Naini Tal Committee, supported by the Lieutenant-Governor, that 'unexpended balances of yearly income should be retained to the boards' subject to such conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor might impose, was carefully considered by the Select Committee, which felt compelled, for the reasons given in the Report, to reject it. Such a condition appeared to the Select Committee to be fatal to that financial independence which it is the object of the Bill to confer on every district board. Section 13 of Act III. of 1878 and section 12 of IV. of 1878, which left unexpended balances of the allotments at the disposal of the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner, have been accordingly repealed and not re-enacted. The sections respecting the appointment of officers and servants have been recast. As regards the appointment of the secretary, no substantial change has been made ; but we have rendered subject to rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor appointments to offices requiring professional skill. The supply of candidates for professional employments is limited, and the boards to be constituted under this Bill will not, at least for some time to come, be well adapted to judge without guidance of professional qualifications and scientific acquirements, whereas the selection of competent professional servants is of the utmost importance to the success of their administration. Two sections (36 and 37) have been added respecting the grants by boards to their servants of gratuities, pensions and leave-allowances. Here also it was felt that boards should be enabled to resist the pressure to which they will no doubt be largely subjected, and that is the law should step in to their hands in refusing to burden the rate-payers with extravagant charges. We have empowered the Local Government (clause 8, section 47) to make rules for the guidance of the boards in conducting litigation, but have struck out altogether the section of the Bill as introduced which conferred upon district boards and their officers and servants the privileges which the Secretary of State in Council, a public officer has under Chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure. As stated in the Report, the tendency of the recent legislation in England has been to remove special protection in the case of legal proceedings against public bodies, and except that boards might possibly be placed at a disadvantage in the conduct of their legal business by the delay necessitated by the reference to Government under the rules, there appeared no reason for continuing such protection to the boards for which we are now legislating. Such delay would, we think, be always acceptable to the public as a good and sufficient reason for granting a postponement under the ordinary provisions of the Code. It also appeared to us that a provision for special notice of an intention to institute a suit against a board was uncalled for. Cases will rarely, if ever, occur in which persons thinking themselves aggrieved will not apply for redress to the boards before bringing them into a court of law ; and plaintiffs who fail to make such an application would doubtless be made, or probably my hon'ble friend of the Chief Court will agree with me, ought to be made, to pay for their laches by being mulcted in the costs of the suit. I also propose to ask the Council to pass an amendment to section 40 of the Bill. Section 47 gives the Local Government the very necessary power of making rules as to the manner in which the accounts of the boards shall be audited ; but section 40, which specifies and limits the charges and limits the charges and expenses to which the funds of the board can be legally applied, makes no provision for payment of the expense of auditing those accounts, so that the Local Government has the power of making rules for the performance of a duty the cost of which the board is under no obligation to pay. Section 47, clause 12, enables the Local Government to make rules as to the language of the board. This power was originally given to the district board, but on further consideration we adopted the view of the Lieutenant-Governor that, if this matter were left to the decision of the members, much controversy might be the result, and in some districts business might be seriously and uselessly retarded. My hon'ble friend the President of the Education Commission will, I am sure, bear me out in saying that the use of Hindi or Urdu as an official language has in many places become a burning question, and that opposite sides are frequently taken by Hindus and Muhammadans and others from a desire to display a badge of race-ascendancy than from considerations of the public convenience. The Bill, my Lord, will thus confer on the people of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a substantial, though not an unsafe, measure of local self-government : it is a move, and a decided, but not a rapid move, in that direction. For a somewhat centralized system of administration of local funds, it establishes local bodies appointed mainly by such a form of election as is considered by those best acquainted with the provinces most suitable to their present condition, presided over by chairmen of their own choice, charged with the performance of definite duties, vested with the control of their own funds, and possessed of the local knowledge and local interest which it is the tendency of centralised departments in their eager for improvement sometimes arbitrarily to override. It is not to be expected that large results will at once be apparent from the passing of the Act, or that a population composed chiefly of cultivators and petty landholders will cease to be a struggle for existence, of whom not quite 6 per centum have acquired the arts of reading and writing, will suddenly manifest a great amount of public spirit, will display and unselfish interest in commercial affairs and develop a conspicuous genius for administration ; but we may reasonably hope that in these respects a promising start will be made, and a steady rate of progress gradually attained, under the guidance of a body of divisional and district officers served to move in India in sympathy with, and knowledge of, the agricultural classes, controlled by a Lieutenant-Governor who has so thoroughly familiarised himself, with the ideas and principles underlying the structure of Indian society.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hunter said :—" My Lord, after the exhaustive statement made by my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill, it is not needful that I should enter into further details connected with this measure. But a question arises in the Select Committee with regard to which it is expedient that, by your Excellency's permission, I should ask my hon'ble friend for a fuller explanation in Council. The Bill provides, among other things, for the Local Government making over 'the control and administration' of schools to the local boards. No definition is given of the class of schools thus to be transferred but they are placed in a list ending with the 'words, and other public institutions.' It may therefore be inferred that the schools to be placed under local boards are of the nature of State schools. But perhaps hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will, at the close of this debate, make it clear that the schools to be handed over 'to the control and administration' of the local boards, at the discretion of the Local Government are not intended to include aided schools, or schools managed by European or Native associations or by public bodies of a similar class. It would be particularly unfortunate at the present juncture if an unfounded surmise should get abroad that Government intends to interfere in any way with private enterprize in education. From what passed in the Select Committee, I am aware that there is no such intention ; and I have a perfect confidence that the Local Government will prevent any injustice by the rules to be framed under this Act. I also agree that it is inexpedient to attempt a definition of the schools now to be tranferred to local boards, as the whole question of popular education and of educational legislation is shortly to come before your Excellency's Government. Nor do I ask for any pledge in regard to schools which the boards may themselves establish. But it seems desirable that it should be made clear to managers of schools, and to European or Native associations engaged in school work, that the present Bill will not infringe on their private rights. I shall, therefore, with your Excellency's permission, ask my hon'ble friends for an assurance that nothing in this Bill is intended to interfere with the powers at present exercised by individual managers or public associations over aided or other non-Government schools, or to transfer their management to 'the control and administration' of the local boards. "Two objections of a more general character have been brought against the control and administration of those boards. On the one hand, it has been urged that the powers entrusted to the boards go too far in the direction of local self-government ; on the other hand, it is complained that they do not go far enough. As an independent member of the Council not pledged by responsibilities to your Council or the Executive Government, I desire to state my own opinion in regard to these two categories of complaint. The first class of critics seem to suppose that this and similar measures initiated in the Council have been modelled upon institutions, and are built up on theories, foreign to India. But if there was ever a series of measures free from the charge of *doctrinaire* legislation, it is the series to which the present Bill belongs. Every one of that series has been based upon existing institutions, and in each one of them the development of those institutions is strictly carried out, or lines laid down by the District Officers and the Local Government. The Bill for the Central Provinces is founded on the local mechanism of rural administration. It starts from the village-school committees, characteristic of that part of India, and links them through local boards with the district councils. In Burma, such rural mechanism was comparatively wanting, and the Burmese Bill now before the Council practically confined its scope to municipalities or townships and the areas attached. In the Punjab, different tracts vary widely in their circumstances. The Punjab Bill refrains, therefore, from any attempt to bring that Province under uniform provisions, and allows the largest liberty to the Local Government in regard to the rules by which the Act will be worked in each district. The North-West Provinces form a more homogenous territory. But, while the provisions of the present Bill are consequently made applicable to them as a whole, these provisions are based upon local experience and local advice collected from the separate districts. It embodies the views arrived at by the North-Western Government upon the recommendations of a committee of its own District Officers. It has been carried through this Council by a gentleman of exceptional experience in the management of North-Western Districts. At each stage of the Bill the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has been sought ; and to that opinion more than one member of the Select Committee has, on particular clauses, yielded his own. Whatever may be the defects or the merits of this Bill, they are not the merits or defects of *doctrinaire* legislation.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

We have already begun to think about giving a fitting reception to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on their arrival in Bombay in November. * * I venture to think that it is hardly fair to the rate payers of this city to have to defray the whole cost of such receptions as it is proper to give illustrious personages, simply because this is the spot on which they first land in India. Half a lakh of rupees is not trifling sum, and I can see no reason why it should be wholly defrayed by the people of this city. Why should not this expenditure be shared by the whole Presidency ? Such places as Ahmedabad and Poona might easily provide Rs. 5,000 each, and the chief towns in the other collectorates proportionate sums ; and such an arrangement would have the advantage of enabling the whole of Western India to participate in welcoming the Prince, and thus actively demonstrating attachment to the Throne. The sum which would thus be available, moreover, might quadruple half a lakh, without pressing in the least as a burden on any particular locality, whilst it would render possibie a fourfold enhancement of the reception in splendour. To this suggestion it might be said that the Duke of Connaught's reception would rival that given to the Heir-Apparent eight years ago. But there would be no fear of this, so long as the Native Princes were not invited to meet our expected Royal visitor. This leads me to remark on the frequency with which it devolves on Bombay to entertain distinguished visitors, as compared with the other Presidency towns. And here I may say that whatever differences we may have had with His Excellency the Governor in regard to Madras time and a few other trifles, I think there are none who can deny that Sir James Fergusson, ever since he came to rule

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

MARKETS closed on account of Parsee holidays.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ortelius, 1,122 tons, Captain W. H. Stacey, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE barque Ta Hongkong, 635 tons, Captain Bernat, will sail to-day for Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE French steamer Cheriban, 2,315 tons, Captain C. Escarras, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, (29th Aug.), with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Italia, 1,711 tons, Captain A. G. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (18th Aug.), with Mrs. Church and Mrs. Pereira, as passengers, and general cargo.

THE steamer Ranmoor, 1,393 tons, Captain John Ervest, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Cardiff (18th Aug.), brought a cargo of 2,611 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M. Mackenzie and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. S. N. Falloon, one native officer, and 150 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 930 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Powis, Mr. H. Young, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Jones, Mr. Pallonjee, Mr. Ramchunder, and 21 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, 1,470 tons, Captain M. Macfarlane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. C. Mander, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Donaldson, Mrs. West and child, Dr. McColman, and 73 deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Italia (s) | Allen | Liverpool, Aug. 18. |
| | Oriental (s) | Tice | Bussorah, Sept. 5. |
| | Kangra (s) | Macfarlane. | Calcutta, Aug. 24. |
| | Cheriban (s) | Escarras | Marseilles, Aug. 29. |
| | Rohilla (s) | Barratt | London, Aug. 31. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Burmah (s) | Rathwell | Persian Gulf. |
| | Ortelius (s) | Stacey | Dunkirk. |
| | Cathay (s) | Rabbie | Trieste, &c. |

The barque Ta Hongkong, Bernat, to Singapore, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

California s—10,040 nos. fire bricks, Esmalljee Ebramjee Kurwa.

FROM LONDON.

Wistow Hall s—226 cakes copper, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 13 casks brasswire, Owen and Olcel; 107 cases oilmanstores and cheese, Jafferjee Jeewanjee; 30 cases matches, D. H. Cama and Co.

Bokhara s—10 cases aniline dye, Rehimtoola Noordin.

Africa s—100 drums linseed oil, Esmalljee Ebramjee Kurwa, 3 cases dye, Cuma Ramjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Bokhara s—16 cases glass beads needles and tin snuff boxes, F. Masotti and Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR MALTA.

President Garfield s—6,000 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts poppyseed, M. Spiteri and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Newminster s—250 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lepanto s—1,200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Africa s—218 cwts wet date, Hajee Harroon Esmail.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino s—75 tons old iron, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co; 1,650 cwts mowra flowers, Menahem Messa.

California s—1,200 cwts wheat, 1871 cwts singellyseed, D. Khan and Co; 500 cwts mowra seed, F. Sauquet and Co.

Canton s—520 cwts coir yarn, Cullianjee Nursee; 576 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nurbudda s—421 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 910 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 113 bales cotton, Ramgopal Toolchund; 300 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Beaumann, Lieut., Royal Lancaster, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Merriman, Lieut., Royal Lancaster, on duty, from Poona.

Baker, Lieut., R.E., on duty, from Poona.

Sept. 17.

Reay, Major, 13th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Rajkote.

Sarjent, Surg., from leave, from Hingoli.

Butler, Lieut.-Col., 42nd Bengal N. I., on leave, from Dirbrugarh.

Beville, Col., 21st Bombay N. I., from leave, from Poona.

Moore, Lieut., Hampshire, on leave, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Foote, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Goa.

Thompson, Surg., on duty, to Poona.

Vigors, Lieut., Royal Lancaster, on leave, to Poona.

September 18.

Butter, Lieut. Col., 42nd Bengal N. I., on leave, to England.

Baker, Lieut., R. E., on duty, to Aden.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this (Wednesday) evening at 9 p.m. All members, specially recruits, are requested to attend. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

By order A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. V. Portman, Offg. Extra Asst. Supt. 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Asst. Supt., 1st Class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Godwin Austen, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Jessop to officiate as Extra Asst. Supt. of the 2nd Class.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. E. M. Beasley, B. A., Chaplain of Morar, is granted privilege leave for one month, from 20th August.

The services of the Rev. T. C. Shepherd, of the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, are transferred to the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(Notifications.)

The services of Lieut. C. G. Harris, Royal Irish Rifles, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, Bhopal Battn., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Lieut. H. L. Pennell, 1st Dragoon Guards, Offg. Squadron Officer, on probation, 2nd Regt. Central India Horse, is granted six months' leave to study the Native languages.

The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Peter Leuthardt as Acting Consul for the Netherlands, at Karachi, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

Capt. A. C. Talbot, additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and Political Agent in Bhurtpore and Karauli, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent in Rajputana, at Sujangurh, in addition to his own duties, from date of assuming charge.

The following reversions are made on the Graded List of the Political Department, with effect, from 13th August, 1883, consequent of the return from furlough of Sir J. Kirk, K. C. M. G., Political Agent of the 1st Class :—

Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., from Offg. Political Agent of the 1st Class, to Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Major E. Mockler, from Offg. Political Agent of the 2nd Class to Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. Ney Elias, from Offg. Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to Political Asst. of the 1st Class.

Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, from Offg. Political Asst. of the 1st Class, to Offg. Political Asst. of the 2nd Class.

Mr. W. R. Lawrence, from Offg. Political Asst. of the 2nd Class, to Offg. Political Asst. of the 3rd Class.

Lieut. Col. S. B. Miles, Political Agent of the 1st Class is posted as Political Agent at Muscat, from date of assuming charge.

Major E. Mockler, Political Agent of the 3rd Class is posted as Asst. Political Agent at Busreh, from date of assuming charge.

Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, Offg. Political Asst. of the 2nd Class, is posted as Cantonment Magte. at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Surg. A. F. Dobson, M. B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), is appointed to officiate as Residency Surg. at Bangalore, vice Surg. P. H. Benson, M. B., whose services have been lent to Govt. of the Mysore State.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps the undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal S. C., with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—Lieut. C. J. Corfield King's Own Borderers, Wing Officer, 2nd N. I., 18th Feb., 1882; Lieut. A. Hamilton, King's Own Borderers, Offg. Wing Officer, 25th N. I., Inf. 6th July, 1882.

Medical Department.—Bgde. Surg. W. Watson, M. D., Depy. Sanitary Commr., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, to be Depy. Surg.-Genl., with temporary rank, from 29th Aug. vice Depy. Surg.Genl. S. C. Townsend, C. B., on furlough.

MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. W. C. F. Field, Asst. Mily Acct., on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from 20th July.

Hyderabad Contingent—6th Infy.—Lieut. G. C. C. Shakespear, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, from 28th Aug.

Native Army—9th Bengal Cavalry.—Jemadar Shahzada Sharyar, appointed on probation, is confirmed in that rank, from 19th July.

Punjab Frontier Force—3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Jemadar Shibdeo Singh, appointed on probation, is confirmed in that rank, from 14th Sept.

Volunteer Corps—Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Major E. S. Ludlow, C. I. E., Madras S. C., Commandant, to be Lieut.-Col., and Mr. Maurice Wilkinson, to be Major, vice Major E. S. Ludlow, promoted.

Seebpore College Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Volunteers A. H. Mason and A. O. Knight to be Lieut. to complete the establishment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut.-Col. (Bvt. Col.) F. H. Jenkins, C.B., Bengal S. C., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Commandant, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, (p. a.) for one year and ten days :—Capt. A. de C. Rennick, Bengal S. C., Cantonment Magte, 1st class, Mooltan, (p. a.) for two years; Surg.-Major W. E. Allen, Bhopal Battn., (p. a.) for one year and fifteen days; and Surg. G. A. Emerson, (p. a.) for one year.

Surg. J. Scully, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is granted leave to sea (m. c.) for 91 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Hight Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—Lieut-Col. E. Swetenham, Bengal S. C., (p.a.) for one week; Lieut.-Col. C. W. Campbell, Bengal S. C., (m.c.) for 61 days; and Maj. T. W. Hogg, Bengal S. C., (p.a.) for 183 days.

Pensions—Subordinate Medical Department.—Senior Apothy. E. Tanney is transferred to the Pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—Bengal S. C.—To be Majors, —Capt. C. H. Stoddart, 11th Sept. 1883.—Capt. (Bvt. Maj.) H. V. Hunt,—11th Sept., 1883.

Brevet.—To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Col. C. J. Jennings, Madras S. C.—10th Sept., 1883.—Lieut.-Col. C. A. deKantzow, Bengal S. C.,—14th Sept., 1883.

Warrant Officers.—Sergt. J. McDermott, to be Sub-Condr., vice Sub-Condr. C. G. Bradbury, pensioned, with effect from the 10th Aug. 1883.

Native Army—2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Ressaldar Mohomed Eussuf Khan, to be Ressaldar-Major, vice Gokul Sing, deceased; Ressaldar Nizam Ally Khan, to be Ressaldar, vice Gokul Sing, deceased,—11th Sept. 1882.—Ressaldar and Woordie-Major Gholam Mohomed Khan to be Ressaldar, vice Ally Mohomed Khan, invalided; Mir Abdool Rahman to be Ressaldar, vice Gholam Mohomed Khan, promoted; Duffadar Holass Sing to be Jemadar, vice Mir Abdool Rahman, promoted.—5th August, 1883.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Ressaldar and Woordie-Major Mardan Ali Khan to be Ressaldar, vice Golab Singh, invalided; Jemadar Rahimdad Khan to be Ressaldar and Woordie-Major vice Mardan Ali Khan, promoted; Kot-Duffadar Mobarak Singh to be Jemadar, vice Rahimdan Khan, promoted. 1st May, 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Notifications.)

Capt. W. I. Lebreton, B. S. C., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, P. W. Accts., Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Col. Mellis on privilege leave or until further orders.

Major H. Y. Murray, Ex. Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Suptg. Engr. and Secy. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl. for Rajputana, in the P. W. D., during the absence of Lieut. Col. J. P. Steel, R. E., on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr. R. W. L. Tooze, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways, is appointed to officiate as an Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, while he holds charge of the Kandahar Div. or until further order.

Mr. H. C. D. La Touche, Suptg. Engr., Class, III, sup. pro tem., is appointed Engr.-in-Chief of the Jhansi-Manikpore State Railway,

### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Sergt. A. Bisset to be a Lieut. in "C" or the Dooar's Co. of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. H. Lee, Offg. Jt. Magte. and Depy. Collr. Sarun, leave for two months, from 10th inst.

Mr. G. K. Lyon, Offg. Jt. Magte. and Depy. Collr., Sewan, Sarun, is transferred to the sudder station of that dist., during absence of Mr. H. Lee.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Offg. Jt. Magte. and Depy. Collr., Gopalgunge, Sarun, is appointed to have charge of the Sewan Sub-division of that dist. during absence, on deputation of Mr. G. K. Lyon.

Moulvi Obaidullah, Supdt. of the Dacca Madrassah, is confirmed in second class of the Bengal Sub-Educl. Service, from 1st Augt., vice Mr. F. Leteuvre, retd.

Mrs. M. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, is confirmed in third class of Bengal Sub-Educl. Service, from 1st Augt., vice Moulvi Obaidullah.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Willcocks, Asst. Engr., second Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, three months' privilege leave from 17th Sept. 1883, or subsequent date.

Mr. William Dutt, M. A., Head Master, Commillian Zillah School (class V.), leave of absence for three months, from 15th Nov. next.


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For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY—September 11, at Ahmedabad, the wife of A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Esq., Bombay, C.S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LUSHINGTON—September 11, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant A. J. Lushington, the Dorsetshire Regiment, of a son.

DEATH.

BARON—September 13, at Rohtak, Punjab, John Walter, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Baron, aged 10 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1883.


OUGHT the right of petition in India to be placed under additional restrictions? We trust the question will not startle those who estimate the privilege of petition as the palladium of good government throughout this empire. As a matter of fact, we have no designs on the right of the people to pour the story of their grievances into the ear of authority. This privilege was a fundamental principle of the English constitution, and is so still, though it has lost much of its value. Save when some one favours, or objects to, a Bill before Parliament, or in the more infrequent case of an aggrieved officer desiring to lay his troubles at the feet of the Queen, the right of petition is rarely resorted to in England. There is indeed little need now for addressing prayers to persons in authority. Political power is so thoroughly in the hands of the people that there is no one to petition. If an individual citizen is aggrieved, he cites the wronger to the tribunals, or indicts him on the public platform. Petitions to the Houses of Parliament are not really petitions in anything but a verbal sense. They are either designed to assist some agitation, or, if they relate to a private Bill, merely to give the petitioners the right to oppose the measure by counsel in committee. Though all reality has been taken out of the old privilege, the forms are still maintained, in accordance with that spirit of conservation which is so thoroughly ingrained in British polity. In India, however, the right of petitioning the representatives of the Queen stands on a very different footing. It is in many cases—especially in Native States—the sole protection against arbitrary government, and even in British territory it constitutes a considerable alloy in despotic administration. As a privilege of this kind, under such circumstances, stands in constant danger of being abused, the question of placing it under restrictions may reasonably be discussed without a suspicion of attacking the principle. This necessity for restriction has, in fact, been already admitted. In England, where petitions are merely nominal, every conceivable facility is afforded for their presentation—even up to carrying them post free. Every one acquainted with Indian administration knows that a concession of this sort here would be impossible. It is necessary, therefore, in order to afford some guarantee that the petitions shall be *bonâ fide*, that certain formalities should be fulfilled, and certain dues paid, before the petition can be received. As a matter of fact, anonymous petitions are forwarded continually to every person in authority, in the hope that, in spite of irregularity, the contents may reach the official ear. As the only possible course to be pursued with petitions of this character is to ignore them, the evil may be left to find its own cure. There are, however, petitions more correct in form, though no less objectionable in character, with which it is more difficult to deal. They are not merely frivolous petitions—these could be dealt with summarily enough. It is only to be expected that if Government is known to have acceded to the prayer of one petition, a crowd of fresh ones will be received on the morrow. This evil has always been the concomitant of the right of petitioning. When monarchs were still politically omnipotent in England, this same difficulty was experienced, and on one occasion it created two political parties. When Charles II. was restored, he—in the joy of his heart—granted everything his loyal subjects asked for. The more he gave the more insatiable grew the public appetite, and consequently petitions became an intolerable nuisance to the King and his Ministers. Charles was ultimately compelled to beg the people to send him no more petitions. The request caused some political excitement. A party sprang up in favour of the unrestricted right of petitioning, who were styled "Petitioners," while their opponents went by the emphatic name of "Abhorrers." In India nothing of the sort is possible. If the petition is objectionable it is destroyed or returned to the sender, and there ought to be an end of the matter. As a matter of fact, however, it frequently is not. Some conspirators get up a man of straw to forward a petition to Government. As a general rule, these petitions are aimed at native administrations. Generally the petition contains a mass of reckless statements and private scandal, and probably Government may decline to receive it. But the conspirators are not so easily thwarted. The petition is printed, and circulated among the native papers, to whose editors it affords material for innumerable innuendos. The victims have no remedy, since the petitioner is a nobody whose whereabouts are unknown.

A petition of the character described has just come into our hands. It is aimed at the administration of a State which is universally acknowledged to be one of the most enlightened on this side of India. The statements, which are mainly directed against the ruler and his Dewan, are mostly of a personal and scandalous nature. This, of itself, would be sufficient evidence of its purely libellous character, if there were not other circumstances to substantiate the belief. In referring to it we suppress names, because we have no desire to give further currency to the libels than they have already obtained. The petition is drawn up in regular form and in the usual phraseology. The petitioner describes himself as "late of ——," but, as a matter of fact, he is a wandering mendicant, who has departed—no one knows whither. Notwithstanding his vagrant habits, the petitioner would have us believe that he is possessed of great public spirit, and is profoundly interested in the administration of Native States. Possibly the latter statement is not without some truth, since his relations with the authorities may have been more intimate than agreeable. He begins his petition in the following style :—

"Your Excellency's Petitioner begs to bring to your Excellency's notice some strange incidents taken place in the State of —— under the mis-administration of the intriguing politicians; and so startling and horrible are they that your Excellency's Petitioner feels himself shudder and disgust in committing them to writing, but the shudder and disgust felt by him is, when taken into consideration, nothing in proportion to the grievances the people suffered at the hands of those in power, and which are hereinafter mentioned; and by disclosing them to your Excellency in Council, he feels himself performed a duty of a philanthropist, and he will be much delighted when he will come to know that your Excellency in Council has taken them unto your due consideration, and taken some measures to effect the complete redress of the grievances hereinafter mentioned."

The writer then gives a history of the State which shows that beggars in India are of a highly cultivated character. The historical resumé ends with the accession to power of the present Dewan. The delinquencies of the offending Minister are traced minutely. A general idea of them is given in the following sentence :—

"He, thinking that he being the prime mover of the State, would transact business with a high-hand, without the fear of accounting for his mis-deeds, seemed it to be the best opportunity of making up his fortune. He therefore invented various sorts of devices to fill up his own pockets, and consequently his tyranny knew no bounds. He watches the movements of the King day and night. During his absence he must have his son or some of his confidants keep company with the King. He, suspecting that some one would declare his tyrannical acts by means of a letter hidden in the dish prepared for him, sends dinner from home, or has it sent from the house of one of his Non-Hindu confidants."

The offending Dewan would appear to possess the arts of a magician, for, we are informed, "he controls His Highness's motions, and this is done so artfully that His Highness regards them as spontaneous." When the catalogue of his ministerial misdeeds is exposed, the Dewan is subjected to personal and genealogical scrutiny. "He is afflicted with something like leprosy which is of a virulent and aggravated type, and the disease is incurable," so that he should be "excluded from society," for "the people going to him on business have to live in constant fears and anxieties of being attacked with the same disease by coming frequently in contact with him." It is alleged that he was dismissed from British service because he connived at the escape of a murderer, and that he is "of noble family," for his father was "made to taste of jail fare for two years" for forgery. After this little play of humour, we are lead up to the following episodes, which being racy we will not mar by abbreviation :—

"Now, your Excellency's Petitioner has brought about the conclusion to the character of Mr. ——, before his ascendancy to the ministerial post. After the reins of government were handed over to His Highness, the present ——, and he became a Dewan, he devised various plans to get full hold of the King. The King had a great liking for his Queen of ——. She knew that if other wives of the King bore him a son, her position would be lowered in the eyes of the King, and she would have to ask for maintenance from her step-son after the demise, which God forbid, of the King. She requested Mr. —— to procure for her a newly-born male child of any caste, in order to substitute that for her own son. The —— Queen pretended to be pregnant, and therefore effected various means to get her womb seem containing some living treasure, and in time the unfortunate being fell victim to her aforesaid folly. When the King was at —— in company with the said Mr. ——, Mr. ——, the son of the latter, at his father's request, committed a trespass in the house of a Brahmin named ——, took possession of his son, hardly six days old, from the grasp of his wife in his absence. The wife of the said —— much implored and entreated Mr. —— for the restoration of her said child, but he took no heed of her entreaties, and forcibly carried it away. The said child was denominated ——, the son of His Highness ——, the present ——, by his Queen of ——. The said —— is now-a-days heir apparent to the throne of ——. When her husband came, he, on hearing the sad catastrophe, grew very much excited, and at once went to the house of the kidnapper of his son, Mr. ——. His entreaties were not a bit cared for, and he was also intimidated that he would be punished if he in future was heard of to have raised a clamour for the said child."

Hitherto the Prince is represented as an amiable ruler overcome by the spells of the iniquitous Dewan, but at last :—

"These luxuries and attractions in time became insuperable, and that soon prompted him to plunge headlong into the path of licentiousness which was opened for him by the said Mr. ——'s creatures, and in a short time he was insinuated into it by them with Mr. ——'s knowledge. When the King married at —— some handsome unmarried 'bandis' (slaves not in its strict sense) were given his wife as part of her dowry to act as attendants to the queen. One named —— was one of them. She was married to one —— of the menials of His Highness ——. The said —— was once seen by His Highness ——'s and her beauty captivated him to such an extent that he soon got enamoured of her, and even desired one ——, one of his menials, to procure her, and take some suitable measures to ensure her thorough prostitution to him. The said —— went to the house of the said —— the husband of —— the intended victim of His Highness, in his absence, forcibly carried her to the Durbar, and at the king's desire he ostensibly entered into a remarriage with her against her will, without even obtaining the divorce of her first husband at the time, and thus the said —— had to accept His Highness as a paramour involuntarily. She was devotedly attached to her first husband, and that prompted her to see her first husband even after the second marriage. When this came to the King's knowledge, he became much irritated, and strictly ordered her even not to see her first husband. But her desperate devotion to, and attachment for, her first husband defied not the King's anger, and she remained firm in carrying out her wishes. When the King came to know about her resolute disposition, he desired Mr. —— to do away temporarily with the said —— in hope that time would effect her devotion to a certain extent. Consequently —— was charged of theft under some false pretence, and thereby punished to six months' rigorous imprisonment. When the term of his imprisonment was over, his movements were strictly watched by the Durbar authorities, and was not allowed even to go out of town.

The extracts we have quoted suffice to show the nature of this precious document. The original has doubtless found its way into the waste-paper basket of Government House, but copies are being circulated throughout the Presidency. The libelled Durbar may think it inconsistent with its sense of dignity to pursue this peripatetic petitioner, and his prompters are beyond the reach of the law. But the object of this petition is not difficult to discover. Either it is intended to ruin the Dewan or levy black mail on the Durbar. In any case it is an unmitigated abuse of the privilege of petition. We cite the case, as an example of many, of greater or less importance, which perplex our civil and military authorities. We leave it to those most conversant with such matters to suggest and remedy, but it appears as if some further supervision might fairly be exercised in order to save a valuable privilege from being scandalously abused.

A RETURN of the accidents on Indian railways during the first quarter of the present year shows that, with an increase of 248 miles, or 2·51 per cent., in the open mileage, and of 272,088 miles, or 2·72 per cent., in the train mileage run, there was an increase of 20, or 2·87 per cent., in the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, &c. While there was an increase in the accidents, however, the casualties resulting therefrom showed a large decrease, there being only four passengers injured during the three months, as compared to fourteen killed and thirty-one injured, and only two railway servants killed and six injured, as compared to two killed and ten injured in the corresponding period of 1882. The first quarter of last year was an exceptionally disastrous period, there being no less than thirteen men killed and fifteen injured in a single accident on the E. I. Railway at Shikhoabad, and thirteen men slightly injured by an accident on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, caused by the carelessness of a pointsman. Beyond the casualties resulting from accidents to trains, there are other dangers arising from the working of railways, and by these during the quarter under review six passengers were killed and twenty-seven injured. The majority of these latter casualties (4 killed and 15 injured) were due to passengers falling out of trains while travelling. Thirty-seven railway servants were killed and seventy-six injured by being knocked down during shunting operations, whilst walking on the line when they had no business there, in coupling or uncoupling wagons, &c., &c. In addition to this formidable bill of casualties, several persons were killed and injured who were not travelling and who had no connection with the working of the railways. Four persons were killed and two injured whilst passing level crossings; twenty-one were killed and four injured whilst trespassing on the line; three committed suicide by throwing themselves under moving trains—a very sure method of *felo de se*—and two were killed and four injured "from miscellaneous causes." The total casualties from all causes connected with the working of trains for the three months was 101 killed and 176 injured, as compared to 75 killed and 123 injured during the first quarter of last year; and, in addition, between 1st January and 31st March this year 14 persons were killed and 44 injured by accidents in railway workshops, and no less than 91 passengers "met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains."

WE understand that the stay of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Bombay will not exceed two or three days. It is hoped that their arrival will take place early in the morning, and, in that case, we believe, Government will take pains that the citizens shall have an opportunity of welcoming them on their landing, and on their passing slowly along the widest thoroughfares on their way to Parel. Subject to their Royal Highness's approval parties will be given at Government House at which European and native society may meet the Duke and Duchess.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 31.

AS a set-off to their reverse in Tongking, the French have bombarded and captured the forts defending the approach to Hué, and imposed a treaty on the ruler of Annam which reduces him to the condition of an Indian Rajah. An immediate success of this kind was necessary to save the Government of M. Jules Ferry from destruction, and nothing is easier for the French than to achieve such triumphs by bombarding the so-called fortified places on the sea-coast which are within reach of their fleet. But the treaty conferring upon them the protectorate of Annam and Tongking will not be of much use in helping them to conquer the latter province. The Emperor of Annam may, under compulsion, give orders that his troops shall cease to aid the Black Flags in resisting the French advance; but it is highly improbable that these orders will be obeyed, and experience has already shown that, when they once leave the protection of their men-of-war, the French soldiers are unable to make much headway against the obstacles they have to overcome before they can obtain military possession of Tongking. Nor can there be any doubt that Chinese aid will be more and more freely given to the native defenders of Tongking. China will refrain as long as she can from openly declaring war, but she has the will and the means to render secret assistance to the irregular levies engaged in preventing the French from obtaining a secure lodgement on her southern frontier. Nor will France be permitted to put a stop to this sort of thing by opening active hostilities against China, any more than England would have been allowed by Europe last year to declare war against Turkey because the Sultan had been the mainspring of the national movement under Arabi in Egypt. There is some talk in the papers of a demonstration by the French fleet off Tientsin; but China is far too strong to be overawed by demonstrations; and, if the French propose to go beyond such harmless displays, they will be checked at once by the energetic remonstrances of the European Powers interested in the trade with China. England could not suffer her commercial relations with China to be disturbed and the opium revenue of British India to be threatened with annihilation, in order to further French designs on Tongking which are in themselves undertaken for the purpose of countermining English ascendency in the East. The French themselves know very well how warily they must walk in order not to come into collision with England during the execution of their newfangled schemes of colonial conquest. Their action in the Madagascar incident shows how quickly they will give way whenever they are met with firmness. The recall of the French Admiral and the release of Mr. Shaw indicate an almost feverish anxiety on the part of the French Government not to pick a quarrel with this country. Nor is this readiness to yield to be wondered at, for the French Republic only exists on sufferance, and would very speedily disappear if France again broke the peace of Europe. The consciousness of this fact keeps the French Government plunged in a state of nervous anxiety not to give any just cause of offence to their neighbours. The strong hint Prince Bismarck gave them lately that they must mind what they were doing is supposed to have been based on information he had received that the revolutionary movement in Spain had been nourished by French intrigues, with the object of preventing the King of Spain from paying his promised visit to Berlin and strengthening the bonds of friendship between Spain and Germany. The military outbreaks in Spain, which were suppressed with such ridiculous ease, may be regarded as the last feeble protest of France against the policy which is hemming her in with a circle of iron which it will be impossible for her to break through. Prince Bismarck has arrayed Germany, Austria, and Italy against her, and now he is drawing Spain into the same alliance. So powerless, however, are French statesmen to counteract his schemes, that a few words from him have sufficed to make the Foreign Minister of France adopt the most deferential tone in his intercourse with the Spanish Ambassador, and, in response to the representations of Spain, to give orders that Zorrilla, the Spanish Republican who issued commissions to the leaders of the insurrection, shall not be allowed to enter French territory. It would seem, then, that Mr. Gladstone's Government has the game in its own hands whenever it chooses to intervene in order to check French aggressions in the East.

Nothing is more obscure than the effect the death of the Comte de Chambord is likely to have on French politics. So long as the Republic does not get the country into any serious scrape with foreign Powers, it may last; and Republicans congratulate themselves, with good reason, on the burial of the principle of the divine right of kings in the grave of the grandson of Charles X. The writer of the remarkable biography of the Comte de Chambord which was published in last Saturday's *Times* affirms that the Comte himself knew he was an anachronism, and that in all his proclamations he was a mere *farceur*, content to play the part of representative of a political creed which he knew had no chance of acceptance by the French people, and which he had much too keen a regard for the safety of his own person to attempt to give effect to by accepting the invitations of his enthusiastic followers to strike a blow for the crown of France. As far as one can judge by Parisian opinion, the Comte's death will do no good to the Orleans Princes. Orleanism, indeed, differs so little from the actual *régime* that one cannot see why any reasonable man should seek to subvert the Republic for the sake of putting the Comte de Paris on the throne. The Revolution of 1830 was not accomplished by Louis Philippe. It was the work of a band of journalists, of whom Thiers was by far the most brilliant, and their object was to secure for France freedom of the press and constitutional government. They accepted Louis Philippe as king because he consented to do their bidding, but a moderate Republic would have suited them just as well. as Thiers himself frankly acknowledged when circumstances at last enabled him to assume for himself the position of chief of the State. Orleanism, then, never had any real existence as the political creed of a majority of the French people; it was simply a convenient means of carrying the country over a period of transition, and it may now be said to be merged in Republicanism. The Orleans family has never attached to itself any great personal following, such as the chiefs of the ancient dynasty and of the Bonaparte family have unquestionably commanded; and the colourless though exemplary character of the Comte de Paris neutralizes him as a political force. Hence the anxiety of the more ambitious partisans of the House of Orleans that the Comte should try to make himself more interesting by proclaiming himself the heir of the Bourbons and winning over the Legitimists to his side. It seems almost incredible that a prince of the House of Orleans should have the audacity to pose as the champion of the reactionary school of politicians, who abhor the French Revolution and all that it has accomplished. The Comte de Paris, however, will apparently be driven to adopt this course, which can hardly fail to make him ridiculous. He has already taken the first step towards renouncing Orleanism by signing himself "Philippe" instead of "Louis Philippe" in the letters announcing the death of the Comte de Chambord; for slight as this change seems, it implies an admission that the reign

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

At to-morrow's Council meeting, Mr. Ilbert will move for leave to introduce Bills to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act of 1879 and the Indian Stamp Act of 1879. The remainder of the business only refers to the presentation of reports by Select Committees.

## TRAGEDY AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPT. 18.

Hindu society in Surat is much excited over a tragic domestic incident which has occurred here. A few days ago, the Subordinate Judge ordered a young Hindu woman, who was living with her father, to return to her husband's house. This morning, father and daughter were found dead, apparently poisoned with strichnyne. It is evidently a case either of double suicide or murder and suicide. The father disliked his son-in-law much, and the daughter was greatly under her father's influence.

## POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

Junior Sculls :—1st heat, Gordon and Bayley ; Gordon won easily, Bayley Paddled in.

Challenge Fours :—Kurrachee represented by Constable, Grove, Edgerley, Croft, (Stroke), and Oxenham (Cox), defeated Poona, represented by Coles, Heath, Hadden, Le Quesne (stroke) and Beatty (Cox), easily.

Junior pairs, final heat, Gordon and Cahusac, coxed by Mrs. Le Quesnee, beat Trevelyan and Littledale, coxed by Hodgkinson.

Senior Sailis :—Grove defeated Mackay, winning as he liked, Mackay doing his best but to no purpose.

Scratch Fours, half mile:—Oxenham, Hodgkinson, Hamilton and Gordon (stroke) rowed against Even, Doderet Trevelyan and Bayley (stroke), coxed by Mrs. Cautley. Gordon's crew were all over the shop and Bayley's boat came in an easy winner.

Senior Pairs, 3½ mile :—Le Quesne and Edgerley were beaten by Grove and Croft, the Kurrachee men, by a long ½ mile.

## POONA RIFLE MEETING.

The following are to-day's results of the Poona Rifle Meeting:—Commander-in-Chief's(Europeans), 200 and 500 yards :—Drummer Toms, R. I. F., 60 ; Private Davis, R. L., 58 ; Private Hall, R. I. F., 58 ; Private Johnston, 17th Lancers, 58 ; Private King, R. I. F., 57 ; Private Turner, R. I. F., 57 ; Gunner Morrison, 4-2 R.A., 57 ; Private Jepson, Lancashire Fusiliers, 56 ; Private Heep, Lancashire Fusiliers, 55 ; Armourer Sergeant Tooth, Ordnance Department, 54 ; Sergeant Wilnot Rifle Brigade, 541 ; Sergeant Baker, Rifle Brigade, 54 ; Corporal Kemp, R. I. F., 53 ; Drummer O'Halloran Worcester, 53 ; Sergeant Cameron Worcester, 53 ; Corporal Hurford, 4-2 R. A., 53 ; Corporal Clarke Worcester, 52 ; Private Webb Worcester, 52 ; Private Dennison East York, 52 ; Private Mills, R. I. F., 52. One 52 was counted out.

The Adjutant-General's Prize (Europeans), 600 yards :—Private Gawthorpe R. I. F. 29, a silver watch ; Corporal Clarke Worcester 28, Color Sergeant Smith, East York 28 ; Private Davis, Royal Lancaster 27 ; Lance-Corporal Bond, East York, 27 ; Drummer O'Halloran, Worcester, 26 ; Private Hall, R. I. F., 26 ; Lance Corporal Hanna, Royal Lancastee, 26 ; Private Turner, R. I. F., 26 ; Private Poole, Royal Lancaster, 26.

The Guneshkind Stakes, (200 ; and 500 ; and 600 yards) :—Naik Shaik Mohideen, 2nd Lancers, 50 ; Sowar Mohomed Alli, 2nd Lancers, 45 ; Lance Naik Krishna Appajee, Sappers and Miners, 43 ; Jemadar Shaik Mahomed, 2nd Lancers, 42 ; Sowar Kurim Shah Khan, Poona Horse 41. Two 415 counted out.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 17.

General Bouet arrived here to-day.

French military operations have been suspended in Tongking until the arrival of reinforcements.

## THE FRANCO-CHINESE DELIBERATIONS.

PARIS, SEPT. 17.

Marquis Tseng and M. Waddington arrived here to-day.

M. Challemel-Lacour has been granted leave of absence, and M. Terry, in the meantime, conducts the Franco-Chinese negotiations. This is considered as an indication of peace.

## THE ZULU TROUBLES.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram this morning, stating that Sir Henry Bulwer has sent an ultimatum to Cetewayo, demanding his surrender within ten days ; otherwise the troops will advance to arrest him.

## H. M. TROOPSHIP [SERAPIS.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 17.

H. M. Troopship Serapis left here for Bombay to-day *via* Cape.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here on the morning of the 16th inst.

SUEZ, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Surat arrived here from Bombay on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 16th inst.

LISBON, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 16th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Khandalla, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 17th inst.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 18.

French mail-steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 3¾d. |

The Manchester market has been strong.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 80½ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 94½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 100⅞ |
| 2½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 101¾ |
| 4½ French Rentes | 108½ |
| Bar Silver | 50½ |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, September 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 78·5 |

TUESDAY, September 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 75·8 |
| 10 a.m. | 82·3 |
| 2 p.m. | 83·3 |
| 4 p.m. | 81·9 |

MR. CHARLES FERGUSSON, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay, who has passed into Sandhurst Military College in a good position, has now, a home paper says, in the recent examination of candidates for Army Commissions passed out of said College with distinction, which gives him the choice of any regiment in the service he may select. "It is most probable this promising young soldier may, following in the military footsteps of his father, choose the Guards. He is at present on his way to visit his father in Bombay previous to his entering on his military career."

A DARING theft or embezzlement is said to have been committed at the Calcutta Money Order Office on Monday last, amounting to about Rs. 2,450, by forging the names of the passing officers on a money order. Inquiries are now being made by the authorities into the case.

THE Administration Report of the Kurrachee Harbour Board for the year ending 31st March, 1883, gives the total receipts from all sources, including the opening balance, as Rs. 4,45,179 ; and the expenditure as Rs. 3,50,455, leaving a credit balance at the end of the year of Rs. 94,723. The total wharfage revenue in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 1,86,366, showing an increase of Rs. 43,259 over the previous year. The most notable fact in connection with the wharfage revenue was the steady manner in which the traffic continued to flow to the Native Jetty. In 1881-82 the berthing record of the jetty showed 2,922 country craft of 93,094 tons, and in 1882-83 the tonnage increased to 116,237 tons.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta paper is informed that a good deal of gambling was indulged in as to the result of the Pigot *vs.* Hastie Trial. "A *pari mutuel* was got up, with the following results :—Five starters.—Verdict in full, 3 tickets ; verdict in part, 8 tickets ; nominal damages with costs, 18 tickets ; suit dismissed each paying their own costs, 21 tickets ; suit dismissed with costs, 8 tickets ; the field, 18 tickets ; total tickets, 70. The favourite was, as may be seen, suit dismissed, each partypaying its own costs."

THE Rev. W. M. H. Aitkin, writing to a clergyman in the Diocese of Lahore, says :—"I don't see my way yet to visiting you in India. Perhaps it may open before long, but at present there are special reasons why I should be at home. Mr. Moody purposes returning to England in the autumn or early winter, and I think I should be to the front here to help in following up his work."

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* complains that the University clock, with its paraphernalia of musical appurtenances, is very disappointing :—"The aperture in the tower now occupied by the clock, used to look large ; but the dial of the latter does not seem to fill the eye satisfactorily, and moreover it is so belined with fretwork that even when lit up with the electric light the hour can hardly be read with the naked eye at a distance of three hundred yards. This is, no doubt, most unsatisfactory, considering the immense amount that has been expended on the tower to begin with, and subsequently in the cost and erection of the clock. The chimes, moreover, are feeble and out of harmony ; and altogether, so far as the timepiece and its accompaniments are concerned, the public have reason to complain." The *Pioneer's* correspondent has evidently been reading "Colonel Brine on his Travels," and wishes to test the measure of "the civil Mr. Lund's" civility under provocation.

THE recent rains have sufficed to allay the apprehensions that were felt of a famine in the Punjab ; and if proper rains fall at Christmas, there will probably be a very good rabbi. Still, though famine works are not needed, Government will perhaps find it necessary, says the Lahore paper, to give money to district committees, in some few cases, to enable them to start district works for the employment of labourers at the ordinary rate of wage. The balances of the district funds will most likely be made available for this purpose. Colonel Home, the Irrigation Secretary, could also give work to 16,000 persons, for six months, on the tail of the Sirhind Canal, and on the Western Jumna Canal, in case of need ; and the railway could take 6,000 more, in North Sirsa and Ferozepore.

THE *Sind Gazette* publishes particulars of a large and important scheme for improving and extending the Kurrachee harbour, for which the Bombay Government has been asked to sanction the raising of a loan of Rs. 10,00,000. The scheme comprises the following works :—(1) Improvement of wharfage at the north wall of the native jetty, and its extension to the Custom House. This will afford 2,005 feet of wharfage, with 12 feet depth at low water, and suitable, therefore, for the largest coasting craft and lighters. Not only will this more than double the present accommodation of the Native Jetty, but it will give extended facilities in a situation in close proximity to the Upper-bunder extension of the S. P. & D. Railway. Cost Rs. 4,10,217. (2) Dredging the channel between Keamari and the Native Jetty, to 12 feet depth at low water, for a width of 200 feet. This will be an instalment of the dredging by which it is intended ultimately to adapt the channel for the passage of large ships. Cost, Rs. 2,07,732. (3) Extension of the Merewether Pier, by increasing the present length of the head from 312 to 728 feet, so as to admit of the berthing of four large steamers, *i.e.*, two at the front and two at the back, instead of one large and two small vessels as at present. The necessary additional proportion of hydraulic cranes will be also provided, the present engine-power being sufficient to work them. Cost, Rs. 3,70,033. These new works are stated to be an instalment of the larger scheme for the construction of ship wharfage to extend from Keamari to the eastward of the Napier Mole.

PRELIMINARY surveys in view of a railway between the provinces of Cachar and Assam will be commenced early in the cold weather. The survey party is ordered to assemble at Gowhatty on the 15th of November, and work will probably be commenced from the Cachar side. The party will proceed north-westward through a hilly country hitherto unvisited by Europeans, and covered with dense jungle. The work of the survey party is likely to be of the most difficult character.

THE *Statseman* contrasts the "unsympathising and highly paid foreign agency" with the "simple, unpretending, sympathetic administration" which the people were accustomed to under the rule of their own princes and countrymen :—

"We have filled India with an aristocracy of English magistrates, collectors, and judges to administer laws that violate every tradition, every old usage of the people, that work with the cast-iron despotism of fate, tempered by no gleam of sympathy towards the people. We pay this foreign agency upon a scale which of itself creates a great gulf between them and the people, a gulf that is impassable. To give an illustration of what the cost of our rule means, we may point out that the pay of an English collector and magistrate under our system is about Rs. 40,000 a year. From the enjoyment of this income, which he obtains in from 18 to 22 years' active service, he hopes to rise into positions which will secure to him for the last few years of that service Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000 a year. Upon retirement from India after thirty years of this highly paid service, he claims a pension of £1,000 a year, to be enjoyed by him in his own country for the remainder of his life."

REGARDING the memorial against Raja Siva Prasad, said to be in circulation for signature in the North-West, Mr. Lakshmi Sankar Misra, Professor of Physical Science at the Benares' College, writes to the *Pioneer* :—"If your 'respectable and highly-educated native correspondent's' commendations are not contradicted by the high native officials in the Educational Department, the general impression will quickly gain ground that we have taken part in organising one of the most foolish memorials ever sent up to the Viceroy, whilst the truth is that many of us have not even seen the memorial yet. To me it appears very unfair to try to punish the Rajah locally for his opinions given in the Council in an honest and independent spirit. Why educated natives should expect a coincidence between their opinions and that of the Rajah is marvellous, for he never professed to be the mouthpiece of any particular class of society. Educated natives must learn to be honourable foes. They should think for themselves, and not be carried into a whirlwind of popular agitation created by a handful of discontented natives seeking for notoriety."

THE Secretary of the National Reform Union has received from Mr. Gladstone the following letter in reply to a copy of a resolution passed by the executive committee of the Union in regard to the Ilbert Bill :—

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, August 28.

Sir,—Mr. Gladstone is obliged to you for having sent him the terms of the resolution which was adopted last week by the National Reform Union in regard to the policy of Lord Ripon in India ; and I am directed to convey to the members of the association Mr. Gladstone's thanks for having recorded their opinion on this subject. He is glad to observe that their views are in such entire accord with those of Her Majesty's Government, and it will afford him much pleasure to forward the resolution to the Secretary of State for India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, E. W. HAMILTON.

A LARGELY attended meeting at Exeter was held on Aug. 28, under the presidency of Mr. Bryce, chairman of the Liberal Association, on the subject of the Ilbert Bill and Lord Ripon's Indian policy generally. The principal speaker was Mr. La, Mohun Ghose, and the meeting was also addressed by Mr. Bernard Coleridge, Mr. E. Johnson, M.P., and others. Resolutions were passed approving the two measures by which Lord Ripon proposed to "raise the higher class of native magistrates to a position of equality with their European colleagues," and to "extend the principle of municipal government to populations whose locality and knowledge fit them to enjoy the privilege."

THE Teheran correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs :—Kotchan reports state that the Russian Commissariat is buying large quantities of provisions and storing them in places east of Askhabad. The Russian forces among the Tekke Turcomans amount to 10,500 men. A camp has been formed at Askhabad, and reinforcements are arriving. When the force numbers 15,000 men it is believed that 12,000 will march under General Camaroff to Merv.

AS the Indian troopship Jumna was being towed out of dock at Portsmouth on August 25 to the railway jetty in readiness for her steam trial, an 8 in hawser carried away, and she was driven into collision with the Minotaur. The flagship lost one of her davits, and had a port and her accommodation ladder injured, while the trooper also sustained some slight damage. The Jumna subsequently got aground on the mud, but was soon got off.

THE following is the Exchange Company's telegram of August 30, from Gibraltar, announcing the amicable settlement of the difficulty between Italy and Morocco :—"The Governor of Rabat arrived at Tangier yesterday, by order of the Sultan of Morocco, and was called upon to give full satisfaction to the Italian Envoy for illegal acts affecting Italian subjects. Accordingly at ten o'clock this morning thirty officers of the Italian fleet attended at the Legation, and the Governor of Rabat arrived soon after them. He was conducted to the reception room, and there tendered to Signor Scovasso, the Italian Envoy, a complete apology, which was accepted. The difficulty between Italy and Morocco is thus ended. The Italian fleet is still at Tangier, but will leave soon. A Portuguese ironclad is still anchored off Tangier."

MR. OSCAR WILDE'S play has been withdrawn from the New York stage, having proved a complete failure.

MRS. LANGTRY appeared the week before the mail left at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, as Juliana, in the "Honeymoon," and met with an enthusiastic reception.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES arrived in London on August 27, after an absence of two years, during which time he has been lecturing, with great success, throughout the United States and the Antipodes.

THE *North German Gazette*, in its issue of Aug. 30, observed that its recent article, to which public attention had been called throughout Europe, was intended as a warning to France. Referring to the Treaty of Hué, the German journal remarks that the document in question unveils the policy of France as one of force, and altogether ignores China's suzerainty over Annam.

A TELEGRAM received by the London Missionary Society states that the Queen of Madagascar died on the 13th of July. Order and quiet prevail in the capital and Central Provinces.

## MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR E. S. LUDLOW, C.I.E., is gazetted Lieut. Colonel, and Mr. Maurice Wilkinson Major, in the Hyderabad Rifle Volunteer Corps.

MAJOR W. C. MACKINNON, half-pay, East Kent Regiment, is allowed to retain his appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, until 31st March, 1884.

COLONEL F. H. JENKINS, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, proceeds on furlough to England, *via* Bombay, almost immediately.

CAPTAIN H. H. HART, Royal Engineers, has been permitted to retain his appointment as Garrison Instructor until the 1st February, 1884.

LIEUTENANT W. J. MURPHY is about to retire from the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT O. E. WHEELER, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, will be appointed to the charge of the Camp and the Bazaar. This officer is at present temporarily employed in the Intelligence Department at Simla.

THE Commander-in-Chief (Sir D. Stewart) will be escorted on tour by a wing of the 3rd Native Infantry and troop 12th Bengal Cavalry from Futtehpore to Nowgong, at which latter station they will be relieved by similar detachments of the same regiments for the onward march to Saugor. At Saugor the wing 3rd Native Infantry and troop 12th Bengal Cavalry will be relieved by a wing 8th Madras Native Infantry (under orders for Raipore) and a troop of the 8th Bengal Cavalry which will form the escort from Saugor to the Kareli station of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, where the camp will be broken up, and whence the wing 8th Madras Native Infantry will proceed on its march to Raipore.

WE believe the offer of Rs. 120 to British soldiers to prolong their service will have the desired effect in inducing a great number of those uncertain beings to remain in this country. A great many theories have been started to account for the unwillingness of Thomas Atkins to stay in India, but one thing seems to have been quite overlooked. Going home is now made so easy for him as for every one else that he, like other people, is tempted to take advantage of the increased facilities for getting to England. Once the trooping season begins, and it begins to be discussed in barracks who is going home, and in what ship, the desire to be off becomes universal, and nothing will persuade the men to stay. Had the offer of the large bounty been delayed until the trooping season began, it is highly probable that it would have found very few to accept it. The advantages of a local force must surely by this time have become evident to the authorities.

THE Queen has approved of Major-Genl. the the Hon. W. H. A. Fielding, being appointed to the command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, in succession to Major-Genl. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who resigns the appointment.

THE result of the Court-martial at Hounslow on Private Kimber, of the 4th Hussars, for making a false accusation against Captain Ramsay and Troop Sergeant-Major Drennan was made known, on August 31, before the whole of the regiment, drawn up in Court-martial parade order. Kimber has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but two months are to be remitted.

ORDERS issued at Aldershot directed that a draft of the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, consisting of Lieuts. C. P. L. Bell and A. E. Cooper, four sergeants, two drummers, and 258 rank and file, should be held in readiness to go by a special train from Aldershot on the 3rd of September, under charge of Capt. T. C. Jameson, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles, to Portsmouth Dockyard, and embark on board the Indian troopship Malabar for conveyence to Bombay.

MURDER BY A NATIVE SOLDIER.—At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Bareilly on 28th August, Sepoy Gunesh Sing, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge, having, at Bareilly, on the 30th July last, used criminal force to his superior officer, distinguishable as such, Naick Jugroop, of the same regiment, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with ball cartridge, whereby he wounded the said Naick Jugroop, and then and there caused his death. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him "to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he is dead." H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the sentence, which "will be carried out under instructions which will be issued by the Adjutant-General."

## THE DEFALCATIONS IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Jamsetjee Pestonjee Madon, a clerk employed in the shroff's department of the Bank of Bombay, was charged before Mr. Cooper with theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15,500 belonging to the bank.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, conducted the defence.

Mr. Brown, in opening the proceedings, said the prisoner was one of the three Gujerati shroffs in the Bank of Bombay, and through the hands of these shroffs passed all the silver and copper which was paid into or out of the bank. At the end of each day the transactions were balanced, and it was the shroff's business to see that the balance which appeared by the books was locked up for the night in the safe. Included in the cash balance, were what were termed "cheques held as cash," which meant uncollected cheques for which credit was given. Especially with reference to the cheques paid in by the G. I. P. Railway, they were given credit for the same day. Mr. Brown then presented a book showing how the accused daily accounted for the cash balance of the bank. It so happened that on the 16th ultimo Mr. Clarke, the head accountant, was checking the cash as against the book, which showed at the end of each day the details of the cash, and when he came to "cheques held as cash," a cheque was produced by the prisoner for Rs. 16,500. Mr. Clarke said that it being the morning the cheque must be cashed. A cheque was then drawn on the French Bank by a clerk named Dossabhoy Hormusjee. It was in the prisoner's handwriting, the cheque held as cash," and the only circumstance under which he would have been justified in holding the cheque was if the cheque had been paid in late on the previous day by the G. I. P. Railway. It would be shown that that had not been done and the G. I. P. R. Company had nothing whatever to do with it. In fact, the cheque was merely a dummy in the hands of the prisoner to make up the balance. When it was presented to the French Bank, there were not funds to meet it, and the prisoner was informed of the fact, From what had since transpired there was no doubt that he took notes from the bank, paid them into the French Bank, and so got the cheque cashed. The difficulty was thus tided over for the day. On the same evening the prisoner had again to make up his balance, and there was a statement in the prisoner's handwriting showing the balance. It would be seen from that statement that the last figure, excluding the total at the bottom, indicated a sum of Rs. 15,712-8, which stood for "cheques held as cash." In reply to the deputy shroff asking the prisoner for the cheques, he said that he had only cheques for Rs. 212-8, and had none for the sum of Rs. 15,500. The deputy shroff appeared to have taken the matter in hand at once, and he took the prisoner with him to the head shroff that night. A great deal of pressure was put upon the prisoner, and the result was that the same night the deputy shroff got from him Rs. 3,000 in Government paper. On the following morning the deputy shroff also got from the prisoner some jewellery and two cheques, one drawn upon an account in the French Bank by Dossabhoy, and another drawn upon another dummy account in the Bank of Bombay. The cheque on the French Bank was for Rs. 1,000, and that at the Bank of Bombay was for Rs. 1,600. These moneys might be regarded as having come from the prisoner himself. Practically speaking, the sum of Rs. 15,500 was returned, but that of the moneys been returned in notes in no way altered the question whether or not the offence had been committed.

Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Rana, being examined by Mr. Brown, said he was and had for many years been the deputy shroff of the Bank of Bombay. The prisoner had been in the employ of the Bank for about ten years, on a salary of Rs. 50 per month. The names of the other shroffs in the same business were Jamsetjee Muncherjee and Nusserwanjee Pestonjee, the latter being the brother of the accused. The accused was the senior of these three shroffs. He was given money every morning to pay to the public. The accused received moneys from the public, and it was his duty to make entries of all receipts and payments in a book. The other two shroffs kept similar books. The accused made larger payments than the other two shroffs. The three shroffs' books had to be totalled at the end of each day, and the totals of the entries were transferred to a rough memorandum book. They were so transferred in order to take out the balance of cash in transaction during the day. Witness then proceeded to identify a number of figures from the books as being in the handwriting of the accused.

Mr. Hormusjee contended that in the first place some notes from the bank ought to be called to say on oath that these were the books kept in the regular course of business. He objected to the books unless it was shown conclusively that they were in the handwriting of the accused.

The magistrate said that the witness was there to prove it.

Mr. Hormusjee said this was a criminal trial, and the charge must be proved up to the hilt. The witness, who appeared to have allowed large amounts to be swindled out of the bank, was not the proper person to prove the books.

The magistrate.—Mr. Brown must have some time for the purpose.

Mr. Hormusjee.—Certainly, Mr. Brown must regularly prove his books.

Witness then proceeded to give evidence upon the ways in which various cheques were kept and checked in the bank. He then said that there were bags made up of Rs. 2,000 each, and that the rupees not in these bags were termed "loose rupees." The bags only were counted, as to the "loose rupees" they were not counted by the witness, but the total was taken down by him at the end of each day, according to a memorandum made by the prisoner. The accused had presented a memorandum as usual on the evening of the 7th ultimo. It was subsequently handed back to the accused according to the usual practice. Witness had searched for the statement in question, but he did not find it out. In the ordinary course the particulars furnished in that memorandum would appear in the rough balance book. The ordinary practice at the bank with reference to cheques which were paid in and not collected during the day was to enter them in the "bills recoverable book register." In regard to the cheques paid in by the G. I. P. Railway to the treasury account, or to cheques on other banks at a late hour of the day, the bank gave them credit as cash. These cheques were called "cheques held as cash." The amount of any cheques so held formed part of the cash balance of that day. The G. I. P. Railway used to hand these cheques to the accused, who included the amount of cheques held as cash in his nightly memo. Witness did not ask the accused on the night of the 7th ult. to shew him the cheque for Rs. 16,500. The accused did show the cheque to him that night. On the following morning, while Mr. Clarke, the accountant, was examining a bag of broken rupees and copper, he found a cheque for Rs. 16,500 held as cash and drawn on the French Bank in favour of the G. I. P. R. Witness then handed the cheque to a clerk named Pestonjee to get the money from the French Bank. But he returned without the cheque or the money. In consequence of information given by Pestonjee, the witness told the accused that the balance at the French Bank was short, and the cheque was not, therefore, cashed. Witness asked the prisoner to show him his book, and on looking into it he found no entry of credit in respect of the cheque. On being asked by the witness how he came by the cheque, the prisoner said that he had paid cash to a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company ; that he did not remember the name of the clerk, but that he knew him by sight. The prisoner then left the bank, in order to see the clerk at the railway office. He came back in about fifteen or twenty and minutes, said that the clerk had gone on the line to make payments. He also said that the writer of the cheque had paid the amount into the French Bank, and there would be no difficulty in cashing it. Witness then sent a shroff named Dinshaw Nusserwanjee to the French Bank, and he brought Rs. 16,500 in notes, which were shown to Mr. Clarke and afterwards handed over to a clerk named Jamsetjee Hoarjee, who kept the notes exchange book. The accused had no business to give cash for the cheque in the way he said he had done. When the cash was received, witness thought all was right.

The case was here adjourned till Friday afternoon.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 31ST AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla, Captain W. Barratt, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday evening at 4-30 p.m., with the European mail of the 31st August. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. Van Alkemade.
Mr. Brindorff.
Major J. R. Watson.
Mr. J. Johnstone, wife, and child.
Mr. J. Nutter.
Mr. Percy Gray.
Mrs. Lyle and child.
Lieut. C. H. Crofton.
Colonel and Mrs. Knox.
Mrs. Bain.
Master Kirkpatrick.
Mr. Knowles.
Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Connell.
Miss Lang.
Lieut. Sinclair.
Mr. and Mrs. Rickie.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. H. Cordis.

FROM BRINDISI.

Colonel Abadie.
Mr. J. H. L. Patterson.
Mr. W. A. Boulton.
Mr. E. K. Tuck.
Mr. Freeman.
Mr. A. Freeman.
Mr. Stolke.
Mr. Oliver.
Colonel Thomson.
Mr. and Mrs. Walshe.
Mr. J. B. Gaylard.
Mr. J. H. Davis.
Mr. C. White.

FROM ADEN.

Lieut. Cooke. Gunner J. Danby.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 25TH TO 31ST AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Christian, left Osborne on Friday evening last for Balmoral, where the Royal party arrived on Saturday afternoon.

In the House of Lords on Friday last, Lord Salisbury declined to press further his amendments to the Agricultural Holdings Bill, although he maintained his opinion of their necessity, a view in which he was joined by Lords Bramwell and Wemyss. The Lord Chancellor thought the apprehensions of Lord Salisbury were not well founded. The Lords' amendments were, therefore, not pressed.

The Session of Parliament was prorogued on Saturday by Royal Commission.

The Bishop of Peterborough has become weaker, and the internal abscess still causes grave anxiety.

Lord Coleridge and his legal companions are being treated with much cordiality by the Bar and the citizens of New York.

Lord Carlingford and the other arbitrators appointed to decide on the claims of various towns to be the site of the new North Wales College on Friday last decided in favour of Bangor.

Sir Evelyn Wood arrived at Plymouth on Sunday from Egypt.

Mr. John Bright opened a Coffee-hall at Birmingham on Wednesday, and delivered an address on temperance and legislation for its promotion.

The Hon. C. H. Strutt, Conservative, was returned on Saturday as M. P. for East Essex, in place of Colonel Ruggles Brise, resigned.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Manchester Ship Canal, held on Tuesday, it was resolved to renew the application to Parliament next session, and renewed subscriptions were promised.

At a meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin on Wednesday, Mr. Parnell, M.P., reviewed the Irish legislation of the past session, which he thought on the whole was satisfactory for the present and hopeful for the future.

Mr. Parnell's recent speech in Parliament, assailing the ship carpenters of Belfast, has revived party animosity in that district. On Saturday an excursion train with ship carpenters was attacked by a mob of dock labourers.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M. P., has been appointed Registrar of Petty Sessions and Loan Fund Commissioner in Dublin Castle. A vacancy in the representation of Limerick City is thus created.

The cricket match between Hampshire and Somersetshire terminated on Friday last in favour of the latter county by five wickets. On Saturday Surrey defeated Lancashire by three wickets ; Wiltshire beat the Marylebone Club by one wicket. The matches between Notts and Gloucestershire and Yorkshire and Middlesex were drawn unfinished. On Wednesday Kent and Surrey and Notts and Sussex were unable to complete their matches which were drawn. Gloucestershire defeated Lancashire by six wickets.

Mr. George White, of the Portsea Swimming Club, swam across the Solent, from Southsea to Ryde, on Monday, in 2 hours 52 minutes.

Immense shoals of herrings have arrived on the northern coast of Scotland, and in some cases the fishermen's nets have burst through the dense mass of fish which entered them.

Several serious disasters at sea are reported this week. The British steamer Woodburn, while being towed to Plymouth, was run into and sunk about 50 miles from that port, by the French mail steamer St. Germains. Eighteen lives were lost by the sinking of the Woodburn, mostly Swedes and Norwegians. The St. Germains was not much injured. Her 600 passengers were put on board the tug which brought them to Plymouth on Sunday. On Saturday the British steamer Rivoli was run into and sunk by the German steamer Falermo. Five lives were lost.

A man has died at Arbroath from injuries sustained while playing at football.

A police-constable at Wimbledon was stabbed and shot on Tuesday by two men whom he had detected in an attempt at burglary. It is hoped that his wounds will not prove fatal.

Four women, drinking together on Monday in Glasgow, quarrelled, when three of them attacked the other woman, who was stabbed, causing immediate death.

Mr. Nathaniel Vye, a magistrate for Devonshire, committed suicide at Ilfracombe on Monday.

A private in the 11th Hussars, stationed at Birmingham, named Lambert, committed suicide on Wednesday by shooting himself through the head in the presence of several of his comrades.

A man, who was being conveyed to Knutsford Gaol on a charge of theft, leaped from the railway carriage while at full speed. He was subsequently recaptured, and was found to have sustained no injuries beyond a scratch on the face.

A lady and her maid bathing on Friday last at Aldborough, were drowned, having gone beyond their depth.

A child, looking on at a milk churn at Nantwich, which was being worked by horse-power, allowed her clothes to become entangled with the cog wheels and she was drawn in and killed.

OBITUARY.—Sir F. S. Reilly, Q.C. ; Maj. Geo. Edmunds, Indian Army ; Lieut.-Col. C. U. Shuttleworth, 68th Regt. ; Capt. G. H. K. Bower, R.N., C.B. ; Geo. Napier, Sheriff of Peebleshire ; Lady Mary Murray ; Lady Maria Wood ; the Hon. Lady Seymour.

The Comte de Chambord died at Frohsdorf on Friday morning last. The funeral is fixed for Sunday. The Comte de Paris with the Duc de Nemours and the Duc de Alencon have arrived at Vienna.

The death of the Comte de Chambord has been a chief subject of comment in the Paris newspapers. General testimony is borne to the personal worth of the deceased Prince, but the Republican journals regard the event as having no particular importance.

The Paris newspapers also continue to notice the minatory note in the German official journal, and refer with satisfaction to the article in the *Times* condemning the high-handed dealings of Prince Bismarck with a neighbouring independent nation.

The French Admiral telegraphs from Saigon that the squadron under his command has bombarded and destroyed the Annamite forts at the entrance of the river Hue. The Governor of the town had requested a truce, and a treaty of peace has been signed acknowledging French protectorate of Annam and Tongking.

The French Government has learnt from Admiral Pierre that Mr. Shaw, the missionary, has been acquitted of the charge made against him, and he has been set at liberty in Bourbon.

The policy of the Chinese Government is still undeclared, but a General named Tehun has been despatched to the Yonnan frontier to ascertain the state of affairs.

The decline in the mortality from cholerain Egypt continues. On Tuesday 23 men of the Mustafazeen, or police corps, were tried for participation in the Alexandra massacres. Thirteen of them were sentenced to death.

The German Reichstag met on Wednesday, but the only business submitted to it was the confirmation of the commercial treaty with Spain.

The anti-Jewish riots in Hungary have been renewed, and continued with great ferocity. Many lives have been lost in consequence of the mobs resisting the military. Similar disturbances have occurred in Southern Russia.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have arrived at Copenhagen.

Senor Zorilla is excluded from Spain, and the French Government has decided not to allow him to return to France.

Some differences of opinion among the Spanish Ministry led to a tender of their resignations, but the King has not yet accepted them.

The King of Roumania left Vienna on Wednesday to return to Bucharest.

A violent eruption of the Krakatoa volcano in the Sunda Straits has caused immense damage and great loss of life in Java. A tidal wave swept over and destroyed Anjer. Vast physical changes have been caused, and the navigation of the Straits of Sunda has been rendered highly dangerous.

The revolt of the Ghilzais against the Ameer's authority is confirmed.

## SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. R. F. Rampini, B.C.S.
Mr. H. L. Dampier, B.C.S.
Mr. R. D. Alexander, B.C.S.
Mr. H. L. Hebbert, B.U.C.S.
Col. B. Crarcke, B.S.C.
Major W. H. Coaker, M.R.E.
Capt. G. S. Eyre, B.S.C.
Lieut. H. E. M. Mason, M.S.C.
Mr. W. S. Forman, Bo. C.S
Mr. H. Wray, Bo. U.S.C.
Surg.-Major James Arnott, B.M.S.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. P. L. A. Price, B.U.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. H. L. Hebbert, B.U.C.S., 1 week.
Lieut. M. J. Meade, (R.S.C.), B.U.C.S., 2 mo.
Mr. H. J. Oddie, B.U.C.S., 3 mo.
Mr. T. H. Wright, B.U.C.S., 3 mo.
Col. C. O'L. Prendergast, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Major R. P. Nisbet, B.S.C., 6 days.
Col. B. R. Brandill, B. Cav., 6 mo.
Brig.-Surg. J. Jones, M.D., B., M.S., 6 mo.
Con. W. Howes, B. Ord., 3 mo.
Mr. R. F. Chishoim, M.U.C.S., 12 mo.
Major-Gen. Edward M. Playfair, M. R.A., 6 mo.
Mr. J. B. Richey, B.U.C.S., 3 mo.
Surg.-Major W. F. Knapp, Bo., M.S., 6 mo.
Sub-Cond. H. Powell, Bo. Com., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. G. W. Currie, B.C.S.
Mr. H. L. Dampier, B.C.S.
Mr. R. Clarke, B.C

who wish it can go there and deal with you. Language of that nature we should consider unreasonable, and if everything else were favourable to the establishment of a Yunnan trade we should, I imagine, be inclined to cut short such arguments. The supposition is by no means improbable and may be realized before many years are over.

There is, however, another side to the question, which will probably come into greater prominence by-and-by. I have said, assuming that the sole object of France is an honest endeavour to open up, legitimate avenues of commence, she is entitled to support. But this is by no means certain. Much stress was laid in the French Chamber on the fact that the proposed expedition would cost France little or nothing; that it would all be defrayed out of prospective Tonquiness revenues. But the cost of the expedition has already reached such a sum as to make the probability of repayment very remote indeed, and every day it goes on the probability becomes less and less. The French Ministors, therefore, will soon find themselves in a serious difficulty. They can hardly go to the country and confess that their calculations have proved ill-founded, and that they have launched on a costly expedition which will alter all, have to be borne by the taxpayers. Under these circumstances the temptation will be serious to provoke a quarrel with China simply in order to get an indemnity and save their credit with the country. Just before the recent rupture of negotiations the French Minister made a demand on Li Hung Chang for the costs of the expedition. This demand seemed to most so preposterous and absurd that it was scarcely credited. We confess it does not put the motives of the French Ministers in a very amiable light. It looks as if they were already beginning to feel themselves in a serious mess, and were endeavouring to get out of it at China's expense. We must wait for events to develop a little more before passing a final opinion. If it should appear that France, instead of being the disinterested advocate of progress, has been all the time merely bent on private aggrandizement her conduct will meet with as little support out here as in England. It is satisfactory, in view of such a contingency, to hear that Lord Granville has acceded to the request of China to lend his services as mediator. A part from motives of humanity, our interests in these waters, as has often been pointed out, are such as will hardly permit us to sit by and see the war clouds gathering. For our own sakes it is incumbent upon us to prevent a conflict, unless satisfied that the cause on the foreign side is one that we could have made our own. Should England, therefore, assume the *role* of mediator, we may be assured she will not, on the one hand, either tolerate wanton aggression on the part of France, nor, on the other, will she have any sympathy with the exclusiveness of China, which would refuse to ourselves or others whatever commercial privileges we can equitably claim without detriment to her own subjects.

The stay of Li Hung Chang in this settlement has been productive of a warm feeling of cordiality among the foreign residents. He has been readily accessible to visitors, and has accepted foreign hospitality with a freedom which distinguishes him widely from the average Chinese civilian. He has also visited and inspected the principal foreign industrial works in the place, and altogether shown a cordial and intelligent interest in the prosperity and success of the settlement. Good results are augured from his visit, the first he has paid since the days of the Taeping war, whatever the result of the negotiations may be. But La Hung Chang we have already counted as a convert. The opposition that we have lately had to encounter does not emanate from him. If a few of the other magnates in Pekin could be forced to spend a month or so in Shanghai occasionally, it might be more to our advantage.

## THE ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS ON THE CONTINENT.

VIOLENT anti-Jewish riots commenced at Zala Egerssег, in Western Hungary, on the 23rd inst., and continued with increasing violence on the 24th and 25th inst., after the rioters had been reinforced by a number of peasants from the neighbourhood armed with muskets. The military were compelled to intervene, and a serious conflict ensued between them and the rioters, in which there were several killed and wounded on both sides. The destruction of property is described as terrible. Disturbances have also occurred at Csurgo, Keszthely, and Kanisza. The riots are said to be rapidly spreading from county to county, and are every day assuming an increasing resemblance to the late Russian persecutions in Balta, Kieff, and Odessa. The worst cases have occurred in the district around Zala Egerssег, where brigandage has long been more or less rife. The suspension of the ordinary laws has been proclaimed in the disturbed districts of Hungary, including the entire country of Zala. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

Every train arriving in Pesth brings a crowd of fugitive Jews—men, women, and children—who have had to fly for their lives, leaving all their property behind them. According to their statements, bands of peasants, between a hundred and a thousand strong, have appeared in various parts of the country. They are usually led by some one who, though attired as a peasant, generally wears a mask, and betrays by his style of expression and deportment the fact that he belongs to the better classes. Money, it is said, is being liberally distributed, and the lowest passions are being excited, not against the Jews personally so much as against the property they are thought to have acquired by usury and extortion. The rumours is circulated that the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and the Government desire that the Jews should be mobbed and driven from the country. The Jews assert that the soldiers are forbidden to fire upon the rioters, so that whenever the military have charged they disobeyed their orders. These accounts appear to be confirmed by the telegrams coming in every day from different parts of the country. That these disturbances have been systematically organized there is no room to doubt. But who it is that is finding the money remains a puzzle . . . . the cash, I believe, really comes from the German anti-Semitic party, who have found Hungary thoroughly ripe for the anti-Jewish crusade. Letters which I have received from Pesth describe the state of affairs there as being essentially no better than in the rural districts. The popular hatred of the Jews surpasses description. The educated Jews are being driven out of the country. Government buildings, newspaper offices, and banks, particularly those founded with Jewish money, are being broken into and ransacked through the hatred stirred up by the anti-Semitic journals and prints. The Government is utterly powerless to check the movement, which is at once social and national.

Other anti-Semitic alarms and symptoms of further Jew-baiting have been heard of in various other places, for instance, in Pavlogard and Rostoff on the Don. In both these towns the cry of "Down with the Jews!" was raised in consequence of some bystanders at a street brawl shouting out that a Jew or Jews had struck an Orthodox Russian. Luckily, in both cases the police were able to nip the tumult in the bud, and so to prevent a repetition of the Ekaterinoslav riots. Great numbers of Jews with their families are flocking into Krementschug, Kieff, and other towns, from Ekaterinsolav; and the well-to-do Jews in such places of refuge are fearful of openly assisting their destitute brethren lest they should excite the Russians against themselves also. Isolated cases of attacks and outrages on Jews are constantly reported, and a great fire which has just destroyed several hundred Jewish houses in one of the southern towns is probably of anti-Semitic origin.

Advices from Ekaterinoslav (a correspondent of the *Times* says) state that out of the 327 persons arrested during the three days' anti-Semitic riots there, 123 have been liberated, 107 given into the hands of the justices of the peace, and 97 committed for trial; 349 houses were wrecked and plundered, and the losses sustained by the Jews are estimated by themselves at 611,000 roubles. Among the wounded Russians who were fired upon by the troops, 14 more have since died in the hospitals making a total of 28 killed. A Hebrew shopman whose action in striking a Christian boy for taking up one of his weights (probably in order to see if it were a false one, as the Russians always suspect Jewish weights and measures) led to the disturbance, has been sent to prison for seven days.

On Aug. 30th the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed :—The proclamation of martia law over the entire county of Zala, and the despatch of a Government Commissary armed with extraordinary powers and supported by a military force, will, it is hoped, suffice to put an end to the anarchy existing in that district. At Zala Egerssег on the 26th inst., more than 40 persons were wounded, one of them mortally. It is now shown, beyond all question, that the disturbances had been systematically prepared and directed, in pursuance of an elaborate plan. As an example of the barbarity of the mob, the following facts may be mentioned, which occurred at Sarhida :—On the 28th inst., at about midnight, a band of 20 men, armed with hatchets scythes, and cudgels, attacked the house of an old Jewish pedlar, named Leopold Stern. They dragged the old man out of the house, unmercifully cut him with their hatchets about the forehead and elsewhere, and left him groaning in the open street, lying in a pool of blood. The female inmates of his house fled half naked, and wandered in the fields all night. Leopold Stern was a very poor man, who had done no one any harm, and had no enemies. The rioters, in fact, attacked him for no other reason than that he was the first Jew within reach. Towards morning he was carried into his house, and medical aid was afforded him. But this assistance came too late; he died in the forenoon, without having regained consciousness, and without naming his murderers. In this manner the persecution was conducted in several villages, and the Jews of the district were compelled to fly to the towns in great numbers.

M. Tisza yesterday forwarded a decree to all the municipalities, directing them to exercise the utmost energy in the task of putting an end to the anti-Jewish excesses. As soon as agitators appear in a community, they are immediately to be arrested and prosecuted. The magistrates are reminded that they will be made responsible for any cases of omission or neglect.

Fresh riots occurred in different places on Wednesday night, in spite of the fact that martial law had been proclaimed. The *Standard* correspondent says :—"In several villages the plundering went on not only at night, but in full daylight. The peasants were well armed and were led by men wearing masks, who gave the orders to set houses on fire, to open wine casks, and break open the safes and stores. Commerce is at a standstill in the disturbed districts round Zala. The savings banks are closed, and no markets are held. Hence a dearth of provisions is beginning to be felt. The military are, however, now present in sufficient strength to quell the rioting in future. Shocking excesses were committed at Sarhida. An old pedlar, Leopold Stern, with a snow-white beard, was driven by the peasants into a court-yard, whence, after cutting his head open with an axe, they dragged him into the street and beat him so that he died the same night. His wife and daughter had to fly half dressed for their lives and pass the night in the open fields. Nobody has been arrested for this outrage. At another village the leader of the mob entered the house of a Jew named Unger, and after playing on the piano, ordered it to be destroyed, and afterwards proceeded to rifle the safe and open a hundred casks of wine."

A Reuter's telegram from Zala Egerssег says that on Wednesday night a band of four hundred peasants, well armed, plundered a number of Jews' houses in the Comitat of Sgoetoer, and threatened to shoot down the members of the fire brigade, who were endeavouring to extinguish a fire which had arisen. Numerous fires have broken out in the Comita of Zanzen. Forty-eight houses have been burned down at Szepelk and thirty-six at Bezered, and the crops have been destroyed.

### THE MAGYAR DISTURBANCES.

IN Croatia matters are reported to look even worse. A national insurrection is to be feared with only too much justice in case the Hungarian Government persists in replacing the Magyar escutcheons and inscriptions at the public offices. In several fresh localities the populace has attacked the authorities and extorted from them written promises not to side with the Magyars. A repetition of the horrible scenes of 1848 is threatened if the Hungarians should venture to carry the latest resolutions of the Ministers into effect. A considerable number of troops, sufficient, probably, to maintain order, have been despatched or are under orders for Croatia. The Vienna papers strongly urge the Government to avoid going to extreme measures, and to postpone taking satisfaction for the insult put upon the Hungarian name, as little is required now to drive the Croatians into open revolt.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna telegraphed on Aug. 27 :—

New disturbances have broken out at Bistritz, in connexion with the tearing down of the Hungarian escutcheons at Agram, and a police officer has been murdered. This deplorable incident will call for the adoption of severer measures of repression. The disturbances are to an agitation which has already spread. A sufficient military force has, however, been despatched to overawe the rioters, and the authorities are now in possession of all the threads of the plots.

On Aug. 29, the same correspondent telegraphed :—The escutcheons violently removed by the populace at Agram are to be publicly replaced before the end of this week. The Ban, Count Bejacsevich, before sending in his resignation, expressed his readiness to be present at this act of atonement. Recently, however, the Count is said to have shown some hesitation in the matter. He has informed the Government in Pesth that the reinstatement of the insulted escutcheons would involve serious difficulties. The municipal representatives of Agram positively refuse to take any part in the act of restoration. Even the Bishop of Agram, Cardinal Michailovich, has felt himself bound to urge the Minister-President that the conclusions of the late conference of Ministers may not be carried into effect. M. Tisza, however, whose object is to preserve the authority of the State intact, remains inexorable, and has sent word to the Ban that he confidently expects that the decisions of the Ministers will be duly carried out.

On August 30, the *Times* Vienna correspondent telegraphed :—As the Ban of Croatia, Count Pejacsevich, declines to render assistance in the work of replacing the Hungarian escutcheons on the public buildings at Agram, the Hungarian Ministers again assembled yesterday and resolved to insist that the reinstatement should nevertheless be effected. M. Tisza came up to Vienna to-day to submit the decision of the Hungarian Ministers to the Imperial authorities. The Hungarian Cabinet stakes its existence on the necessity of enforcing this reparation.

The *Agram Gazette* states that the Ban is convinced that the population of Croatia would take the risk of any consequences rather than submit to what they consider the injustice of Government notices being placarded in the Hungarian language. The Hungarian Cabinet is said to be resolved to resign if satisfaction is not given for the insult done to the name and arms of Hungary.

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FOR MARSEILLES.

2214 California (s), Young.
2646 Canton (s), Daniel.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1123 Ortelius (s).

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1359 Charles Worsley, Morgan.

FOR ANTWERP.

1871 Lepanto, (s) Jones.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.

1289 President Garfield (s).

FOR NATAL.

187 Ann and Mary, Evans.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1290 Empress of India (s)
1314 George Skolfield, Hall.
1070 Mand Hartmann (s), Dowell.
1948 Nerbudda (s), Lang.

FOR SINGAPORE.

— Ta Hongkong, Barudt.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1737 Wistow Hall (s).

FOR ZANZIBAR.

943 Java (s), Lewins.

FOR JEDDAH.

1391 Roehampton (s).

FOR RANGOON.

970 Ireland, Robert.

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1323 William Symington (s). Tyson—From Bombay to Hull.

UNFIXED.

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1831 Linsnacrieve (s), Williams.
1132 Lucinda (s), Care.
1637 Regal (s), Abbott.

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285 May Queen, Huson.

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* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

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SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1330 Herat, Kennedy—New York, May 30.
915 Tanjore, Nicol—Liverpool, June 8.
1916 Falls of Dee, Bards—Liverpool, June 22.
1400 West Ridge, Arthurson—Liverpool, June 26.
1480 Irby, Stewart—Liverpool, July 2.
1272 Arethusa, Niven—Liverpool, July 11.
1308 St. Margaret, McPherson—New York, July 12.
1413 Rembrandt, Payne—New York, July 27.
1582 Valiant, Gardner—New York, August 1.
1302 Rajamahal, Roberts—Liverpool, August 11.
966 Iris, Evans—Liverpool, August 21.
1354 Magenta—London.
1284 Savernake, Pritchard—Liverpool.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1028 C. M. Davis—Moulmein, July 7.
511 St. Leon—Mauritius, July 11.
— Antianivaro—Mauritius.

## STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1711 Italia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal September 4.
— Berenice - Trieste—Left Suez Canal September 8—Austrian Lloyds.
2232 Rohilla—London—Left Suez Canal September 8.
1641 Preston—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal September 8.
1373 Clan Murray—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal September 9.
1349 Clan Alpine—Aden—Left Suez Canal September 11.
1571 Lombardy—Venice—Left Suez Canal September 14—Mails 8 a. m.
2102 Australia—Colombo—Left Suez Canal September 16.
1355 Clan Stuart—Calcutta—Has been on fire at Calcutta.
1385 Clan Cameron—Mauritius.
— Yorwaerts—China—Austrian Lloyd's Steamer for Trieste, September 28.

EXPECTED.

2690 Werneth Hall—Liverpool—Aug. 21—At Lisbon leaky and discharging her cargo into the Aston Hall.
2333 Aston Hall—Liverpool, August 28.
2042 Florida—Cardiff, August 30.
1930 Clan Mackenzie—Liverpool, September 3.
2213 Hispania—Liverpool, September 4.
4183 Malabar—Portsmouth, September 4—Troops via Cape.
1862 Verona—London, September 5.
4183 Euphrates—Portsmouth, September 8—Troops via Cape.
2319 Nubia—Liverpool, September 9.
1187 Bassano—Antwerp, September 12.
1597 Assam—Melbourne, September 14.
2347 Merton Hall—Liverpool, September 15.
1437 Clan Monroe—Liverpool, September 17.
1988 Nepaul—London, September 19.
1289 Flamstead—Shields, September 22.
1991 Britannia—Rangoon.
1719 Lord Warwick—Rangoon.
2907 Ballarat—Australia.
2218 Armenia—Liverpool.
1607 Saxmundham—Rangoon.
1629 Gwalior—Venice.
1728 Venetia—Venice.
1677 Surat—Venice.
2401 Kaisar-I-Hind—London.
2232 Pekin—London.
1884 Cathay—Venice.
1884 Hydaspes—London.
2487 Manila—Genoa—Rubattino Steamer November 1.

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BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*
Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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| DELALEE | Cursetjee Dossabhoy. | | |
| ALLAHABAD | Railway Station. | | |

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| Musjid " | Junction*† | Shapura | Akola |
| Byculla " | Sowda | Mirgani (for Marble Rocks) | Boregaum |
| Chinchpoogly | Nimborah | | Katipurna |
| Parel Station | Raver | | Moortizapoor |
| Dadur | Khanapur | Nagpoor | Mohona |
| Sion | Burhanpur | Hula Gate | Koorun |
| Coorla | Chandnee | Budlapoor | Budnaira* |
| Ghat-Cooper | Mandwa | Wangni | Malker |
| Bhandoop | Dongergaum | Narel | Chandoor |
| Tannah* | Bagmar | Chinchowli | Damergaur |
| Deewa | Khundwa*† | Kurjut*† | Poolgaum |
| Callian Junction*† | Jawar | Padesdari | Dygaum |
| Titwalla | Beerh | Khandalla | Wurdah† |
| Khadawali | Singali | Lanowlee* | Pownar |
| Wassind | Harsud | Karli | Sindee |
| Shapoor | Kirkeam | Kurkulla | Boree |
| Calgaum* | Kheringee | Tulligaun | Kapri |
| Khurdee | Hurda* | Salarwadi | Salgaon |
| Kussarah* | Timoornee | Chinchwud | Jehwoor |
| Egutpoorah* | Pagdhal | Kirkee | Keim |
| Ghotee | Sewnee | Poonat*¶ | Barsee Road* |
| Bailgaum | Dharam | Loonee | Marheh |
| Doolalee B. | Khundi | Qoroolee | Unger |
| Siding | Dularia | Yeoat | Mohol |
| Nassick Rd* | Etarsee for | Kheirgaum | Packney |
| Kheirwadee | Hoshengabad | Patua | Sholapur* |
| Niphar | Rampur | Dhondi† | Hoolgee |
| Lasulgaum | Bagra | Borebail | Kurubgam |
| Munmar | Semri | Decksal and | Doodseh |
| Nandgaum* | Sohagpore*¶ | Bheegwan | Goodoor |
| Naidongree | Paparia (for | Kartruz | Goolburga |
| Chalisgaum | Pachmari) | Poomulwaree | Shahabad*† |
| Kaigaum | Bankeri | Warrengaum | Wadi |
| Galsa | Babai | Nargaum | Nulwar |
| Pachora | Gadawara | Khankeer | Yedagherry |
| Myjee | Bohanee | Mulkapoor | Sydapore |
| Mussawud | Kurell (for | Biswa Bridge | Road |
| Bisowlee | Saugori | Nandoora | Kistna |
| Julgaum | Narsingpore | Jullumt | Chickasgor |
| | Kuruk Bail | Sheagaum* | Raichore*† |

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Church Gate Street | Wangaum | Palonee | Pali |
| Marine Line | Dahoo Road | Unclesur | Byehavi |
| Churney Rd | Goolwood | Broach* | Varlad [bad |
| Grant Road | Wewjee | Chumargaum | Mehmooda- |
| Mahalaxmee | Sunjan | Pallej | Bara'ree |
| Parell | Bhilar | Meagaum | Ahmedabad† |
| Dadur | Damaun Rd. | Kurwan | Saburmuttee |
| Mahim | Oodwara | Mundala | Ambli Road |
| Bandora | Pardee | Dubhoe | Sanund |
| Andaree | Bulsar | Bhadurpore | Charotee |
| Goregaum | Dongree | Etola | Jackwara |
| Berewlee (Dyaur) | Becleemora | Baroda* | Veerumgaum |
| Bhyndar | Umulsar | Baiwa | Jhond |
| Bassein Road | Nowsaree | Wassud | Patree |
| Veraur | Murolee | Nowley | Kharraghora |
| Segalia | Sucheen | Anand | Sabli Road |
| Palghur | Surat*¶ | Bhaluj | Lillapore Rd, |
| | Amrolee | Domrot | Lucknora |
| | Sion | Dakor | Wadwan |

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"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicted from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maasa' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—*Zululand and Cetewayo," (p. 136). by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwicksh Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Aldershot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without ENO'S FRUIT SALT.' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!"—*Lieut.-Col.*

## JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death?

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CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see th capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.*

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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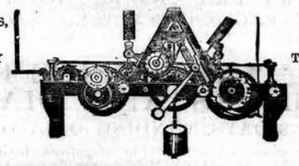

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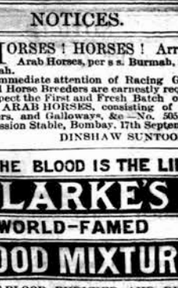

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